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6 January 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S.-JAPAN-SOUTH KOREAN ALLIANCE

DPRK Daily Condemns 'Three-Way Military Alliance'

SK110907 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 11 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today says that a heinous plot to start a new Korean war has already been hatched between the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and South Korean puppets, who are now stepping up in the last stage the formation of a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea for carrying out this aggressive war.

Recalling that the former commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, Long, and counsellor of the Japan Defence Agency, Nishihiro, clamoured about "operational exercise for blocking straits" by the United States, Japan and South Korea and the South Korean puppet defence minister blared that "military co-operation between the United States, Japan and South Korea is being promoted stage by stage," the author of its commentary says:

It is a well known fact that the so called "Tsushima Straits blocking operation" holds an important place in the U.S. imperialists' plan for starting a new war in Korea.

The plan of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint military exercise for this operation is part of the war plan of their triangular military alliance.

This aggressive alliance directed against the Korean and other Asian peoples brings its true nature in bolder relief.

In hastening the formation of the three-way military alliance, the U.S. imperialists aim at preparing for a collective military aggressive tool for realising the "new Asian strategy" they are passionately crying for. The United States schemes to establish its military domination over a vast Asia-Pacific area under the "new Asian strategy" and intends to carry into practice its aggressive design on the whole of Korea by "strength" and furthermore to gratify its desire for Asian and world supremacy. The U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance is acting above all against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to inveigle the Japanese militarist armed forces into a new Korean war through this alliance.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to rule South Korea forever as their colony and further turning it into a nuclear forward base against our republic and the Asian people.

Their scheme to form the three-way military alliance is a truculent criminal aggressive act menacing peace and security in Korea and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists will have nothing to get in unleashing a new Korean war. This will only result in precipitating their own destruction.

KCNA Cites PRAVDA on 'Militaristic Triangle'

SK131100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow 10 December (KCNA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA 10 December in a commentary headlined "Militaristic 'Triangle'" exposed the aggressive nature of the triangular military alliance. The paper said:

"Talks" between Japan and South Korea were held in Tokyo. Discussed there were the problems of expanding military and political cooperation between Japan and South Korea and increasing financial "aid" to the Chon Tu-Hwan dictatorial "regime."

The South Korean "minister of defence" is now visiting Washington. His trip is directly connected with the Reagan administration's efforts to form a military "triangle" of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

As for Tokyo, the Japanese ruling quarters regard South Korea as an area under their economic and political influence.

At first Japan helped the South Korean "regime" have an economic prop. However, since Reagan seated himself in the "White House" and Nakasone appeared in the Japanese prime minister's official residence, its help began to go over to the military aspect.

The Japanese military is participating in the military exercises of the United States and South Korea. Moreover, they talk about agreements between Japan and South Korea on jointly blockading the international straits, especially the Korean straits, in "case of emergency."

All this encouraged Reagan to agree with Nakasone in Tokyo last month to hasten the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military and political "triangle."

The militaristic "triangle" being framed up by the United States poses a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world.

Foreign Media Condemn Reagan's Visit

SK140607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 13 December (KCNA)--Foreign news media denounced Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea.

The Yugoslav paper BORBA 15 November said that, prior to his visit to Japan and South Korea, Reagan revealed the U.S. intention to strengthen military capacity in the Pacific.

Reagan promised to reinforce the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and continuously observe the security treaty between the United States and South Korea.

He also intimated that the United States would take steps to attack the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and isolate her internationally.

In view of all facts, his utterances were bellicose.

On 14 November the Yugoslav papers NOVI LIST and DNEVNIK under the respective titles "He is Not 'An Envoy of Peace'" and "Mounting Tension on the Military Demarcation Line" denounced the Japanese and South Korean trip of Reagan.

On the same day the Yugoslav papers POBJEDA, OSLOBODJENJZ, DELO and VECERNJI NOVINE carried articles denouncing Reagan's South Korean trip.

The Mongolian paper ULANBAATORYN MEDDE 26 November noted that the trip of Tokyo and Seoul of Reagan was aimed at hastening the process of the formation of a military and political alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and further hastening the war preparations in the Far East and the Pacific region.

The Mongolian paper SHINE HEDEE 1 December said that the U.S. authorities are seeking for form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance in the Far East.

The Bulgarian paper NARODNA ARMIYA 29 November stressed that Reagan's South Korean trip was entirely a trip of a war provoker.

The Syrian paper AL SAKHAFADUL USUBUAIYE 20 November said that Reagan's trip was an aggressive war trip to strengthen the U.S. colonial rule over South Korea, round off the plan to provoke another war against Korea and the formation of a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and encircle and attack the socialist countries.

On 12 November the ADEN news agency of Democratic Yemen exposed the aim of the Japanese and South Korean tour of Reagan and on 19 November a Sierra Leonean radio reported that Reagan inspected the area along the military demarcation line.

Arab Trade Unions Hit U.S. War Provocations

SK150512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 16 December (KCNA)--A solidarity message came to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea from the general secretary of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions in connection with the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against the Korean people.

The message bitterly denounces the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and their scheme to frame up a criminal aggressive alliance against the Korean people. The message says:

The general secretariat of the confederation expresses unswerving support and solidarity of the Arab working class for the Korean people and working class in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the North and South.

It calls upon the people and trade union organizations in the world to pay attention to the grave and acute situation prevailing in Korea, make concerted effort to check the plots of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in this region and express support and solidarity for the patriotic struggle of the Korean people.

CSO: 4100/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO UNITED STATES

KNCA Cites TASS on S. Korean Officials' U.S. Visits

SK110852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow 9 December (KCNA)--TASS on 8 December denounced frequent U.S. visits of the South Korean puppets, including the puppet defense minister. It said:

The South Korean "defense minister" has come to Washington. At the local political circles it is noted that the visitors from Seoul started making more frequent visits to Washington in the recent time. Thus, early in December the "foreign minister" of South Korea visited Washington and met with U.S. President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz and other high-placed representatives of the U.S. administration. The South Korean "minister of science and Technology" is now on a visit to Washington. He is having negotiations with senior officials of the Department of State and other federal departments.

The pilgrimage from Seoul to the United States is most closely linked with the recent visit paid to South Korea by President Reagan, who conducted there negotiations on expansion of American-South Korean cooperation and consolidation of Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political axis. It is noteworthy that developing friendly relations with the dictatorial Chon Tu-Hwan "regime," the Reagan administration does not recall human rights which are non-existent with the people of South Korea.

The "modernization" of the armed forces of South Korea has now been undertaken with the aid of the United States. It is planned to supply the Chon-Tu-Hwan "regime" with newest "F-16" fighter-bombers. The volume of military aid to Seoul has reached 250 million dollars a year.

TASS Exposes U.S. Military Aid to Chon 'Regime'

SK100421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--TASS 7 December exposed the aim of the South Korean puppet defense minister's visit to the United States.

Noting that during his trip to the United States, the South Korean "defense minister" will discuss the problems of increasing U.S. military aid to the Chon Tu-Hwan "regime" with representatives of the U.S. administration. TASS said that the problem of reinforcing the South Korean puppet army and the U.S. forces present in the South of the Korean peninsula will be mainly discussed at the "talks" between him and Weinberger.

CSO: 4100/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN CIRCLES SAY CHON BEHIND RANGOON BLAST

SK090827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 9 December (KCNA)--Foreign public organisations and papers said that the Chon Tu-Hwan puppet clique is to blame for the Rangoon explosion.

In its statement dated 14 November, the Nicaragua Peace Committee declared that the South Korean puppet clique directly perpetrated the Rangoon explosion under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war on the Korean peninsula.

The French Action Committee to support the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea said in its 28 November statement:

The dictator Chon Tu-Hwan and the United States are trying to mislead unbiased public opinion of the world, ascribing the incident to the DPRK, although the "suspects" confessed that they came from Seoul. The blame for the Burma incident rests not on the DPRK which knows no terrorism and never resorted to it, but on the dictator Chon Tu-Hwan, a stooge of the United States.

Noting that Chon Tu-Hwan carried out the Rangoon explosion to win international favor and maintain his "government," the Nepalese paper PRAKASH 27 November said that the incident was organized by Chon Tu-Hwan under the manipulation of the U.S. administration which brings large quantities of military equipment into South Korea to dominate the Korean peninsula.

Another paper JANA CHETNA 28 November noted that the traitor Chon Tu-Hwan staged the Rangoon explosion by making the South Korean "ambassador" to Burma disguise himself as "president."

Noting that the DPRK has never employed terrorism as a political weapon, the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS 26 November said:

Facts clearly show that the DPRK is not involved in the Rangoon explosion. It was engineered by the South Korean puppets in a bid to invent a pretext of provocation against the DPRK.

CSO: 4100/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TASS CONDEMNS CHON'S HUMAN RIGHTS 'VIOLATION'

SK100825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow 8 December (KCNA)--TASS 8 December reported an article of its analyst on the Chon Tu-Hwan clique's flagrant violation of human rights in South Korea under the title "Violence and Arbitrariness Encouraged by Washington," which says:

When U.S. President Reagan met last month in Seoul with head of the present South Korean "regime" Chon Tu-Hwan, the latter welcomed the high-ranking American guest as his "best friend." On his part the chief of Seoul regime as an example of what the United States would like to see in other countries, its allies. [Sentence as received]

While the "toasts" were made, the South Korean police and intelligence services combed towns and villages to suppress dissidents.

Proclaiming officially the puppet Seoul regime as its "friend" and as an "example," Washington encourages violence and arbitrariness that are so widely practiced by the "regime."

By the scopes of the reprisals, the present South Korean dictator beat all the "records" of his predecessors. Thousands of fighters for civil rights and fundamental freedoms have been imprisoned in South Korea. The political parties which were disbanded when Chon Tu-Hwan came to power remain outlawed. More than 300 opposition figures have been deprived of political rights. Even the most moderate representatives of the opposition are persecuted.

Higher educational establishments in South Korea are actually sealed by the police.

The South Korean prisons are overcrowded.

Coming to power as a result of the bloodbath staged in Kwangju, seizing power by force and removing from the political scene any manifestation of the opposition, Chon Tu-Hwan rules by methods of terror just as every dictator.

CSO: 4100/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MINISTRY MEMORANDUM ON RANGOON TRIAL

SK130311 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Memorandum released on 12 December by the DPRK Foreign Affairs Ministry in connection with the trial of the suspects involved in the Rangoon bombing--read by announcer]

[Text] In connection with the Burmese authorities' holding of the game of the unilateral and unfair trial of the suspects in the Rangoon bombing, the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued the following memorandum which exposes the behind-the-scenes secrets of the trial.

Memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Affairs Ministry in connection with the Burmese authorities' trial of the Rangoon bombing.

From 22 November to 9 December, the Burmese authorities held a trial of the suspects in the 9 October Rangoon bombing. The trial was reported to have been held at the Three Services Officers Club in the outskirts of Rangoon in tightly-guarded atmosphere in which fighters of the Burmese Air Force were flying over the court and countless armed soldiers were guarding it at double and triple strength.

At the trial, the Burmese police authorities, first of all, reportedly read the charges against the suspects and a confession and, then, the prosecution witnesses testified. It was also reported that diplomats from some countries in Rangoon and domestic and foreign reporters were present at the trial.

The game of the trial which the Burmese authorities held this time seemed to take plausible forms, but it was found to have been held unilaterally and unfairly from the beginning. The script of the trial was prepared beforehand and the questions and answers were based on a prearranged scenario.

The whole course of the trial failed to prove, legally and factually, that as the Burmese authorities had intended, the suspects were saboteurs from our Republic. The trial was a big burlesque which was full of doubts and riddles and which was shrouded in fog and contradictions.

Now, on the basis of the factual and objective materials which have been available, let us expose the behind-the-scenes secrets of the trial of the Rangoon bombing.

The Trial Filled with Doubts and Contradictions

The Burmese authorities' trial of the Rangoon bombing left numerous doubts from the very beginning. The first doubt is how reliable and fair were the charges and confession which the Burmese authorities announced.

The Burmese authorities conducted a joint investigation with the South Korean puppets to ferret out the truth of the Rangoon bombing. In this regard, there have been the following reports:

Immediately after the incident took place on 9 October, the [South Korean] authorities hastily dispatched a special investigation team led by the minister of Sports to Burma--9 October 1983, the First Radio of South Korea.

On 10 October, the minister of Sports demanded to the Burmese minister of Foreign Affairs that the Burmese Government conduct a joint investigation by the investigation teams of the two countries in connection with ferreting out the truth of the Burmese assassination bomb blast--11 October 1983, Munhwa Radio of South Korea.

CSO: 4110/050

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY URGES PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST NORTH

SK151308 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Vivid Testimony of Captured Spies"]

[Text] Eleven days after they were captured alive while infiltrating the shore of Tadaepo, Pusan, on the night of 3 December, two captured armed spies held an open press conference. We cannot hold back anger and shock when we hear the confessions of Chon Chung-Nam, 26, and Yi Sang-Kyu, 22, about their duties in operations against the South and the actual conditions of the training of special operatives in North Korea.

The two young men who held the press conference, are in their prime twenties. Sending them as armed spies to South Korea, the Kim Il-Song group forcibly demanded that they commit suicide if they were detected. In particular, in his so-called "teachings," Kim Chong-Il has given directives that they unconditionally blow themselves up rather than be captured alive, clearly saying: "Although a person could survive a collective suicide bombing, I might regard him as a turncoat."

The two spies, who were actually trained to do so, attempted to blow themselves up with a hand grenade or to commit suicide by biting their tongues. We cannot but shudder at the coldheartedness of Kim Il-Song and his son who "teach" young men in their twenties of commit suicide, sending them to the jaws of death not in wartime, but in peacetime. At the same time, we cannot even conceal our uneasiness at seeing the thorough closedness of the Kim Il-Song group which has brainwashed the young men in secret training to try to carry out a suicidal bombing if they are about to be captured alive. This is enough to remind us of the horrible dictatorial system which George Orwell of the United Kingdom imagined in his novel "1984." Through the testimony of the two captured spies, we almost confirmed that the shocking phenomenon in which a dictator brainwashes and mobilizes the people, simply regarding them as his hands and feet, is unfolding in North Korea.

Moreover, we cannot restrain our surging anger once again against the Kim Il-Song group in that the goal of the armed spies, which the Kim Il-Song groups sends to the South on the premise that they should commit a suicidal bombing, is to do harm to a South Korea of compatriots. Their purpose in infiltrating the shore of Tadaepo was to return to North Korea, taking along a spy who has already infiltrated, after destroying major state facilities in downtown Pusan, killing and injuring important persons, and creating a social chaos.

According to the testimony of Chon Chung-Nam and Yi Sang-Kyu, it was confirmed that the perpetrator who blew up the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu was a spy from North Korea. In testimony, they also said that North Korea is training some 1,600 young men as special operatives. Training them in various places such as Wonsan, Chongjin, Haeju, and Nampo, North Korea is scheming to blow up major facilities, assassinate important persons, and create a social chaos by dispatching them at any time to South Korea.

We, however, must pay attention to the fact that North Korea's special operatives are not trained only under the influence of the North Korean Workers' Party. As was already revealed by the captured perpetrators of assassination and explosion at Aung San Cemetery in Burma, North Korea is training numerous operatives like the commandos of the explosion of Aung San Cemetery within the army also. At this juncture, we have come to realize that the *raison d'etre* of the North Korean system lies in communizing South Korea creating a social chaos.

In this regard, we were able to reaffirm how forceful the might of freedom is when we saw the bright looks of the captured young spies. The truth is that no matter how thoroughly they were brainwashed, they will curse communist tyranny and will be easily assimilated to freedom when they are exposed to freedom.

We should defend such a precious free democracy. The only way to do this is to take preventive measures against the Kim Il-Song group's infiltration into the South and acts to create disturbances. The Kim group is trying to infiltrate at every opportunity.

CSO: 4107/046

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH'S PEOPLE DEEPLY REVERE KIM CHONG-IL

SK100445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--The South Korean people call with deep reverence the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-Il, a genius of thought, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

An intellectual in Pusan said when he met his friend, a professor of politics in Taegu:

It is only the Chuche idea of President Kim Il-Song that mankind should follow. Thanks to the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader, Mr Kim Chong-Il, the Chuche idea adorns more brilliantly the highest peak in the history of human thought.

Thanks to the dear leader, the Chuche idea has become a systematized philosophical idea and guiding idea of the times.

We are happy to have the dear leader, Mr Kim Chong-Il, who foresees a distant future, not only the present, and indicates the path of shaping our destinies.

A student surnamed Chang in Seoul who had entered a university for the study of medicine, but joined the social movement and is studying ideas with a determination to reform the corrupt social system before treating the diseases of people, said in his letter to a fellow student:

The sun has two attributes, that is, rays and heat, I think.

The brilliant wisdom of President Kim Il-Song and the dear leader, Mr Kim Chong-Il, is the rays of the sun and their boundless love of humanity and compatriots is the heat of the sun, I believe. Where is such a leader as President Kim Il-Song and the dear leader, Mr Kim Chong-Il, who shed radiant rays and show warm love for us? They are the sun of our fellow countrymen and humanity [word indistinct] in history.

At an "evening of reading" of youth and students in Pusan, a young man surnamed Yi gave his impressions of the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise "on the Chuche idea." He said: The dear leader, Mr Chong-Il's work "on the Chuche idea" is an encyclopedia which gives answers with brilliant wisdom to the problem of how the people should carve out their destinies and develop social history. The textbook of revolution which expounds the great truth and provides us with a powerful ideological weapon hardens our confidence in victory.

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

U.S. Journalist on Anti-Government Move in South

SK280430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] Pyongyang 28 November (KCNA)--The Japanese paper SHAKAI SHIMPO on 25 November carried an article by an American journalist under the title "Anti-'Government' Forces of South Korea--Spot Report."

Noting that the South Korean fascist clique have brought the dissident forces under a more strict surveillance than in the past, the author said that the anti-'government' movement, however, has gone deeper underground, assuming strong anti-U.S., anti-Japanese coloring.

He said that there are now different groups of anti-'government' forces in South Korea and they have several common socio-political goals. These goals, he noted, include free organisation of trade unions, shaping of realistic policy on the problem of urban poverty, abrogation of the "graduation limit system" and forcible conscription, guarantee for freedom of assembly and the press, release of all political prisoners, an end to tortures in prison, freedom of report and reinstatement of journalists who have been dismissed on the charges of criticism of the "government."

The dissident forces oppose the scheme to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and demand the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea, the author said.

Exposing that a great many workers have been dismissed at the South Korean factories for demanding independence from the subsidized trade unions and "student surveillants" at colleges and universities submit to the "security planning board" not only the list of the names of the students who are conducting political activities but also the lists of students who are expected to exercise influence upon the student movement in the future, the author cited facts that the intensified fascist crackdown evokes bitter indignation among broad sections of people.

Trial of South Korean Christian Youth Denounced

SK070327 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] According to a report on First Seoul Radio, on 5 December at the puppet supreme court, the Chon Tu-Hwan military fascist clique sentenced to prison Kim Chol-Ki, secretary general of the Ecumenical Youth Council [EYC] of South Korea.

Kim Chol-Ki was arrested after having distributed printed material with his organization's views and positions to about 10 domestic and foreign journalists at his EYC office in Chongno District, Seoul, in late July of last year.

In the printed material which he distributed were reportedly a warning to the U.S. Government, criticism of foreign monopoly firms, criticism of the puppet clique's policy of relying on foreign forces, and the demand that the current puppet regime step down.

Saying that distributing printed material with such contents is a crime of slinging mud at the state, the fascist clique arrested him and remanded him to a fascist murderous trial. However, under the strong pressure of public opinion at home and abroad which says that expressing one's opinion cannot be a crime, the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court and Appellate Court have not dared to decide on his punishment.

But, traitor Chon Tu-Hwan, in an attempt to materialize his suppressive plan anyhow, brought the issue even to the puppet supreme court and at last imposed punishment on him.

At the trial, Kim Chol-Ki argued that the distribution of the printed material was in accordance with the freedom of religion and conscience. The fascist hangmen, however, high-handedly ignored that and committed the barbarous act of sentencing him to a 1 and 1/2 year jail term.

This is in line with the puppet clique's cowardly, fascist, suppressive act of trying to check the recently growing anti-U.S. and anti-government spirit of struggle in the South Korean people of all circles. By checking the people's slightest expression of their opinions, the fascist clique is further dropping South Korea into a land desolate of human rights.

South Korea Youth Movement Issues Appeal

SK101023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--The 1 December issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "Rok Residents Association in Japan" carried an appeal titled "O Democracy, Democracy, Democracy" issued by the National Youth Federation for the Movement of Democracy, an anti-'government" organisation in South Korea, on 5 November. The appeal says:

Our people must wage a movement against nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

We doubt if the U.S. administration would use South Korea as its military strategic base, ignoring the existence, rights and interests of our nation.

In order to achieve democracy, firstly, the victims of the "emergency measures" in the 1970s and the suppression after the 17 May 1980 violence must be reinstated and their rights be restored. Secondly, the violent acts by the authorities and their underlings must be stopped at once.

The violent acts by the authorities are the root cause of all distrust, discord and hatred.

And thirdly, freedom of conscience and safety of people must be ensured.

The illegal arrest and investigation against more than 200 students and workers who are allegedly involved in the Night School Liason Council case must be discontinued.

Prisoners of conscience, including many students and young people in detention for political reasons, must be released at an early date.

Freedom of the press, publication, assembly and association, the basic human rights of our people, must be guaranteed.

Fourthly, all the anti-democratic laws must be revised without delay.

The "basic law of the press," "law on assembly and demonstration," "law on labor," "National Assembly Law," "law on political parties" and all "election laws" must be revised at once so that the people could elect the president.

We cannot recognize the present "regime" which trampled the people's desire for democracy under jackboots and slaughtered numerous citizens in Kwangju.

We doggedly oppose the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance which is for the U.S. interests alone. Because this military alliance would increase tension on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

Students Demand Release of Imprisoned Students

SK120819 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Students throughout the country have strongly demanded the release of all imprisoned students.

A certain Chong, a student at Seoul National University, hardly suppressing the indignation welling up over the Chon Tu-Hwan ring suppressing with bayonets and unjustly imprisoning the students who rose in opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea, said: How does opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea constitute a crime? What did the U.S. imperialists, who claim to be liberators and aid-givers, bring to us? They have brought us only national division, separation of the people, and the catastrophe called the Korean War. They only aim at turning South Korea into a colony and a military base and at making our people slaves.

Through the Kwangju massacre, our popular masses freshly realized that the United States is not a liberator or an aid-giver but an aggressor and a plunderer. They also realized that they will be able to find a way for national salvation only when they extricate themselves from the yoke of U.S. neocolonialism and regain national independence.

The arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and the bombing at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu were an explosion and resistance of our masses' frustration against the United States.

How can we watch from the sidelines the visit to South Korea by Reagan, the ringleader of aggression and war, who is setting foot on our land at a time when the whole nation is rising to demand a withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and an end to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of our country? Why should the students, who, intending to prevent the perpetual division of the nation and a nuclear war catastrophe, rose in opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea defying sacrifice, be arrested?

The Chon Tu-Hwan ring, a fascist element, should reflect on its anti-national acts and immediately release the imprisoned students.

A Kim, a student at Korea University, said: the fascist violence by the Chon Tu-Hwan ring, which has suppressed and imprisoned the students who rose in opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea, is a vicious challenge to all the masses, who are aspiring for independence and democracy.

He continued: The Chon Tu-Hwan ring's acts of this kind have only shown once again that it is a faithful dog serving the United States and that it is a group of pro-U.S. flunkeyists. Although the Chon Tu-Hwan ring is trying to stay in power by currying favor with the kowtowing to its master Reagan, no pro-U.S. flunkeyist group has ever lasted long. Chon Tu-Hwan should immediately release all the unjustly held students and political prisoners and step down from power.

A Pak, a student at Chonnam University, saying that Chon Tu-Hwan, who at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, committed the Kwangju massacre, is now committing the criminal act of attempting to put the whole nation under the calamities of a nuclear war and to annihilate all the people by ushering in Reagan, appealed to the nation to stage a national struggle in opposition to the Chon Tu-Hwan ring's antinational and traitorous acts and against the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a new war.

Romania Papers Report Students' Struggle in South

SK140809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 14 December (KCNA)--The Romanian paper SCINTEIA 8 December reported the struggle of the South Korean students which is gaining momentum with the South Korean visit of the U.S. warmaniac Reagan as an occasion.

Recalling that more than 500 students in Seoul recently held a demonstration in downtown Seoul in demand of the release of all the imprisoned political prisoners and resignation of the present South Korean "Government," the paper exposed the brutal suppression of the demonstration by the puppet police.

Over 400 anti-'government' demonstrators were arrested in Seoul and other cities over the last two months or so, reported the paper.

ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI also carried the same report.

South Korean Students Sentenced to Jail Terms

SK150423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 15 December (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-Hwan military fascist clique staged a trial at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on 13 December and imposed upon six students of Seoul University, including Ku In-Ho and Yi U-Sang, prison terms up to 2 and 1/2 years, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They are patriotic students who on 13 September scattered leaflets calling for "the abolition of the graduation limit system" in the student hall and library, arousing fellow students in an anti-'government' demonstration. Upset by the anti-'government' action of the students, the puppet clique arrested them on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration" and brutally persecuted them before sentencing them to prison terms.

CSO: 4100/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TASS EXPOSES CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION' OF STUDENTS

SK101032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow 8 December (KCNA)--TASS 6 December exposed the Chon Tu-Hwan puppet clique's suppression of the anti-government struggle of the South Korean students. It said:

Reinforced police units and dozens of South Korean secret agents have arrived en masse to Seoul's central districts, the scene of massive anti-government demonstrations by students of the capital's educational establishments. According to the ASAHI newspaper, the demonstrators, chanting "down with dictator Chon Tu-Hwan," were carrying placards demanding an immediate end to repression and release of all political prisoners. Heavily armed agents dispersed the demonstrators. Dozens of students were arrested.

The fresh outbreak of repressions launched by the South Korean clique against dissidents followed a disgraceful frame-up trial of student activists who were sentenced to long prison terms. They were thrown behind bars for organising demonstrations against the rule of dictator Chon Tu-Hwan. More than 200 students are awaiting trial on faked-up charges.

According to the Japanese press, the heightening of police repressions in South Korea fully exposes the mendacity of the dictator Chon Tu-Hwan's allegations about the process of "democratisation" in the South.

CSO: 4100/034

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SEOUL STUDENTS SENTENCED TO JAIL TERMS

SK152349 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
15 Dec 83

[Text] The Chon Tu-Hwan fascist ring held a murderous trial at the southern area branch of the Seoul District Court on 13 December and perpetrated a fascist tyranny of sentencing six students of Seoul National University, including Ku In-Ho and Yi U-Sang, to prison terms ranging from 2 and 1/2 years to 1 and 1/2 years on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. This is a bestial act which can be committed only by fascist hooligans like the Chon Tu-Hwan ring which tries to maintain its life through the suppression of the masses.

Around 1300 hours on 13 December, these students called for a demonstration, scattering leaflets, demanding the abrogation of the graduation quota system around the students hall and library of Seoul National University.

Such a struggle of students who burn with justice and patriotism is an extremely just and righteous act and it cannot be an object of suppression or a crime. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-Hwan ring conducted the tyranny of arresting these students on charges of violating the fascist evil law of putting them on a murderous trial, and finally sentencing them to jail terms.

Bearing in mind that fascist suppression is a way to self-ruin, the Chon Tu-Hwan ring should renounce the suppression of students, nullify punishment imposed on the illegally arrested and imprisoned students, immediately release them, and step down from power without delay as unanimously demanded by the students.

CSO: 4110/050

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON PAPER CRITICIZES CHON TU-HWAN--Pyongyang 15 December (KCNA)--The U.S. paper "WASHINGTON POST" 2 December, carried an article criticizing the Chon Tu-Hwan clique. Chon Tu-Hwan after taking "power" has not enjoyed any support in his very unpopular position, the paper says, and notes: People ask him if it is a reasonable act to ban the political activities of all opposition figures after grabbing "power" by military force. The paper recalls that after the death of Pak Chong-Hui, he seized power through a military coup and expelled many high-level generals. It says that Chon Tu-Hwan is unpopular, though he became (?the) "president" after that. It quotes a foreign diplomat as saying: "Chon Tu-Hwan is of military origin. He has no legality at all. He is utterly unpopular. He lends no ear to the words of the people. He has no true friend. He is not a political leader." When he assumed office, he promised to "clean up all irregularities." But large illicit fortune-makers have been exposed one after another. Enraged at this, the South Korean people held large-scale demonstrations, the paper says. [Text] [SK151023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 15 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/034

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ELECTION LAW REVISION VIEWED

Opposition Politicians' Movement

SK070542 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Dec 83 p 2

[From column "Tidbits"]

[Text] As the new year budget has been passed and the National Assembly session has reached its final stage, the focus of attention of the opposition party is shifting to the issues of adjusting the electoral wards and revising the law on the National Assembly election. And on top of that, there is a rumor that there will be an additional lifting of the political ban. So, different opinions are mushrooming.

On the morning of 5 December, DKP Chairman Yu Chi-Song said he has decided to table his draft bill on revision of the law on the parliamentary election in the current National Assembly session if possible. However, he added that, since it is an important issue, he will decide on the time to submit the draft bill to avoid unpleasantness while reviewing the situation.

DKP floor leader Yim Chong-Ki, in what appears to be his personal opinion, said that, since the ruling party holds the position that they will start an argument once the opposition party's draft bill has been submitted, I think it will be favorable to submit the draft bill during the current session.

KNP Chairman Kim Chong-Chol, too, again the same morning, inspected the situation surrounding the preparation of the draft bill on the revision of the election law and instructed party Secretary General Sin Chol-Kyon to hold meetings of the Party Affairs Committee and the Special Committee on Improving the Election System on 7 and 9 December respectively and to consolidate the party's opinion. Expressing deep interest in the additional lifting the political ban in connection with the measure of leniency usually expected with the approach of the end of the year, the opposition assemblyman said that there is a saying that two Mr L's, two Mr J's and a Mr H, showing inward movement while not moving on the outside, raised a question to journalists, saying "Do you know about that?"

Party Stands on Election Law Revision

SK080542 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] As this year's regular National Assembly session enters the final stage, the major political parties, the DJP, the DKP, and the KNP, are actively discussing the question of revising the National Assembly Election Law, concentrating on their opinion on the matter. Thus, the question of revising the National Assembly Election Law has become a point of serious political dispute. In this connection, on the morning of 7 December and in order to specify party opinion, the DJP held a meeting of the presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the party, and the DKP and the KNP held meetings of the party, and the DKP and the KNP held meetings of the leading officials of their respective parties. [Sentence as received]

However, hectic debates are expected on the question, because the DJP is adopting a somewhat passive attitude toward the question of revising the election law in contrast to the opposition parties which are serious about the matter and are demanding discussion of the matter through negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties after forming a special National Assembly Committee on the revision of the election system.

At the meeting of the party leaders held on that day under the chairmanship of President Yu Chi-Song, the DKP discussed the draft proposal worked out by the party's special committee for the improvement of the democratic system, which, above all, calls for a system of smaller electoral districts and the abolition of the proportional representation system. The meeting reached the conclusion that the party needs a more prudent study on the concentration of party opinion on the question, and decided to present the bill for the revision of the National Assembly Election Law prior to the opening of the National Assembly extraordinary session next spring. The DKP decided to first propose the formation of a special committee of the National Assembly for the improvement of various election systems.

At the meeting, Chairman Kim Sung-Mok proposed that the party first specify the party's opinion on the question of revising the constitution to deal with the matters of the direct presidential election system and of lowering the age of voters to 18, then present a bill for the revision of the National Assembly Election Law. However, most of those present at the meeting overwhelmingly held that the presidential election system and the National Assembly Election Law should be dealt with separately.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the DKP is studying, as the content of the party proposal, a change of the present proportional representation system, the system allowing the first political party to take two thirds of the seats allocated for those to be elected under the proportional system, to a system in accordance with the proportion of votes won by the parties, a plan to increase the number of election campaign gatherings, and a plan to increase the number of political party observers at the voting and the vote counting.

On that morning, the KNP, too, was briefed on the party proposal for the revision of the election law worked out by the Policy-Making Committee of the party at the meeting of the party's Special Committee for the Improvement of the Election Systems held under the chairmanship of President Kim Chong-Chol. However, it decided to formulate the final opinion of the party on the matter next week.

The KNP is reportedly considering a system for three representatives from certain constituencies along with the present system of two representatives from each constituency.

Meanwhile, at the meeting of the presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the party held on the morning of that day, DJP confirmed the party stand that there is no need to change the National Assembly election system, and decided to form a research team under the Home Affairs Subcommittee of the Policy-Making Committee in order to study the National Assembly Election Law only if there is a need for a partial supplementation of the law in accordance with the administrative changes of the past 3 years, such as the change of administrative districts, etc.

Daily on DJP-DKP Stand-Off on Electoral Reform

SK080158 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Dec 83 p 2

[From column "Tidbits"]

[Text] After the meeting of the Standing Committee of the DJP Central Executive Committee on the morning of 7 December, spokesman Kim Yong-Tae said, "We do not find it necessary to revise the current parliamentary election system," and added that "If the opposition party submits a proposal, we will not drag our feet." Thus, he represented his party's negative position on the revision of the parliamentary election law.

He dwelled on it, saying that it is "questionable whether the revision of the parliamentary election is a matter of urgent interest to the people which the National Assembly should handle first once the budget bill has been passed. Such remarks by Spokesman Kim seem to indicate that the DJP is unsatisfied with the fact that the Special Committee on Democratic Reform of the DKP has insisted on the revision of election law favoring small electoral ward system.

Asked to comment on the DKP's own draft proposal, the spokesman coldly responded by saying that he does "not feel the necessity to comment on an opinion which has not been decided by the party, but which is an opinion of a small group."

Also, asked to comment on the DKP's insistence in its proposal for the revision of the election law toward the direct popular election of the president, the spokesman said that what Chon Sok-Mo, chairman of the Policy Study Committee of DJP stated in his speech as our party representative during the floor session of the current National Assembly is exactly the position of our party.

Daily Negative On Election Law Revision

SK090755 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 8 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Discussion of the Election Law and the Stand of the Ruling and Opposition Parties: Only Supplementation Should Be Sought Based on the Spirit of the Era"]

[Text] The political arena has recently been engaged in a lively discussion of the question of revising the election laws. The general elections for the 12th National Assembly can be held any time within 160 days after 12 October 1984. Therefore, it is quite natural that the political parties, which have only about 10 months to go before the general elections, are more interested in the National Assembly Election Law than in the Presidential Election Law. In this connection, it is presently noted that the revision of the National Assembly Election Law is inevitable, because there is a need to readjust the electoral districts due to the increased population and the changes in administrative districts.

After the National Assembly floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties have agreed to officially discuss the question of revising the election law in the National Assembly next spring, the major political parties are now formulating their respective party opinions on the matter. Thus, it is now certain that the question of revising the election law will become a matter of keen interest in the political arena. In fact, the National Assembly Election Law, along with the law on political parties and the National Assembly Operation Law, is an important political law which greatly affects parliamentary politics and the establishment of political order. Accordingly, it must not be handled lightly. This is why we express our opinion on the discussion of the question of revising the law by the ruling and opposition parties.

In any era, people always have a spirit and goals which should be sought in that era. Therefore, the politics of a certain era have their own cause and right. Accordingly, the political activities and system of a certain era should agree with the spirit and ideals of the era and seek ways to further promote them. In this connection, we think that the ongoing discussion of the question of revising the election law should be made within the boundary of the political ideals and goals of the new era and should never be exploited to turn the present political order back into that of the old era.

The reason we stress the political ideals of the new era is that some of those belonging to the opposition camp are attempting to bring back the political order of the old era and even some of those belonging to the ruling camp are becoming more and more unmindful of the ideals. It can be said that political stability aimed at preventing social unrest--the worst defect of the politics of the old era--is indeed a supreme virtue that guarantees the achievement of the political goals of this era and the introduction of advanced political culture. If we recognize that the development of democratic parliamentary politics is impossible without political stability, how we should revise the election law is clear.

Proceeding on this basis, we emphasize that the discussion of the question of revising the election law should place emphasis on supplementing the content of the goals of the politics of this era--the guarantee for ruling party dominance in the National Assembly that will ensure stable National Assembly operation, the guarantee for a multiparty system, the nourishment of policy-making political parties, and the guarantee for an atmosphere for fair elections. Should the revision of the election law disturb the stability in the National Assembly, or polarize the political parties, or precipitate corrupt elections, this would run counter to the spirit and political ideals of the era and make history move backward. The reason that we should be watchful over the moves to bring back the old politics is that it has been condemned for the damage because of its corruption, disorder, and its antiethical, anti-social characteristics.

In short, we think that the election of one representative from each electoral district, the abolition of the proportional representation system, and the reinstatement of the system allowing an individual election campaign--all of which are being discussed in the political arena, particularly, in the opposition camp--mean a backward movement toward the political system of the old era. It is a well-known fact that the past system of electing one representative from each electoral district was the cause of the polarization of the two major political parties and the heated election campaign that made all the elections corrupt.

In regard to the proportional representation system, this is also an effective system which enables the ruling party to secure its dominance in the National Assembly and, thus, steadily seek the implementation of its policies while it is in office. In case the present opposition party takes power, its dominance in the National Assembly should also be guaranteed.

The achievements of the ruling party will be evaluated by people in the coming elections. If we consider this fundamental principle of a democratic system, we can realize that it is important to ensure fair elections. To ensure that the result of the election will correctly reflect the voters' opinion on their favorite representative and political party, the mechanism to guarantee fair elections should be constantly reinforced.

We have just mentioned the fundamental principles and expressed our opinion on the matter, because the specifics of the revision of the law should be dealt with by politicians. However, we hope that the ruling and opposition parties, in the course of the discussion of the election law, will take our views into consideration and handle the question seriously.

CSO: 4107/045

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY STRESSES ELIMINATION OF CORRUPTION

SK080946 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Taking the Initiative and Setting an Example for Cleanness"]

[Text] It is well known to everyone in the country that the current government has taken upon itself the task of realizing a clean and honest administration and of expelling disorder to the extent of making such a project a supreme national motto.

The national rally for promotion of social reform movement held on 7 December can therefore be interpreted as having been motivated to renew and confirm the government's will and as a part of the formerly held monthly meeting of the government officials in charge of justice and inspection.

The social reform movement which was launched with the chief purpose of eliminating social ills and evil practices and of raising public consciousness on such social ills has been driven, as a first phase, to pave the foundation for such a new climate, to deepen and develop such a climate as its second phase, and, as a final phase, to stabilize this climate to the point of handing it over to the next generations.

The choice of timing for this national rally for promoting the social reform movement midway through the second phase of deepening and developing this movement is interpreted as an expression of the government judgment that the foundation for this movement has been solidified enough to expand it to a pan-national scope.

So deeply are they engrained in our long-established cultural traditions and conventions that injustice, corruption and disorder are hard to eliminate by tentative or physical means.

Such ills that rot the society and undermine national development disappear for a while when they are cracked down on hard and when a strong dose of medicine is applied. Their nature, however, is that they reappear without fail and become active whenever such prescriptions become ineffective or whenever the crackdown slackens.

Nobody will be reluctant to admit that the movement to promote social reform has achieved a great success. The movement deserves an affirmative rating in that not only the public servants but also the general public, too, are now showing great improvement in keeping order.

Nevertheless, it is hardly deniable that a large number of public servants are still being caught red-handed in corruption and dishonest deals and that the structural irregularities spawn public distrust of the government as in the case of large-scale money-related scandals uncovered in the recent months.

Given the diversity of the society, it is impossible for the society to remain clean all the time. Accordingly, there can be no ingenious tactic to root out corruption and irregularities. The best way is to minimize the spread of such undesirable acts. We have deafened ourselves with slogans calling for the expulsion of corruption and irregularities. Every regime since the foundation of this country has promised to eliminate corruption and irregularities and has tried to make good on its words within its limitations. Such attempts by all the regimes in our country have failed in this regard and every succeeding regime has had to restart it time after time.

Reasons for their failure are complex and various. The most conspicuous of all such various reasons has been the absence of unwavering will on the part of the rulers to eliminate corruption and irregularities.

As the saying goes, discontinuing a journey is worse than not starting the journey at all, the movement aimed at eliminating corruption and irregularities in the past deepened public distrust rather than succeeding. This being the case, the movement launched to root out the deep-seated tendency toward corruption is likely to backfire if it is short-lived or if it is just slogans. Such a movement should continue uninterrupted and, needless to say, high-ranking public servants and people in the leading circles should commit themselves to it, taking the initiative and setting an example for others.

No less important than the strong will on the part of the government in launching and continuing such a movement is the public response to it. Simply eliminating the corruption and irregularities on the part of high-ranking government officials does not render the society free of corruption or turn it into a cheerful place to live. To make our society a pleasant place, we must continue making efforts to drive out all sorts of social ills that undermine our social life such as violence, deception, influence peddling, making and selling of sham or defective goods, and such elements that cause distrust and insecurity as speculation on real estate, some people's seeking unnecessary luxuries, and acts of running into vanity, juxtaposing it with our efforts to eliminate corruption and irregularities.

Nothing could be more difficult than the work of reforming the structure of the people's consciousness. What we must guard strongly against is to rashly expect some successes from such a movement.

The task presently facing us is to follow step by step what is assigned to us by this movement in the basic direction set to this end. Establishment of a society of justice is a task which we must achieve in our generation. We only hope that the determination and vows sharpened at the national rally for promotion of social reform movement will serve as a catalyst for the crystallization of a society of justice.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES LAW GOES TO DEFENSE COMMITTEE

SK081310 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Dec 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Having the bill for the resources management law passed on to it from the National Assembly's Steering Committee, the Defense Committee plans to begin reviewing the bill on 9 December, but it is unlikely to complete reviewing and legislating the bill within the current session.

The Defense Committee also plans to have a meeting of cadres from both ruling and opposition parties before formally introducing the bill on the floor to discuss whether or not to legislate the bill before the current session ends. As of 8 December, the rival parties are divided over the bill.

Kim Yong-Su, the DJP's secretary, said: We will see to it that we legislate the bill before the current session ends, because there is no reason to drag our feet on it and the opposition seems to have eliminated its misunderstanding of the bill.

In the meantime, Chong Chin-Kil, the DKP's secretary, said: Because the public astonishment and some misunderstandings provoked by the introduction of this bill last year still linger, we must deliberate it, taking sufficient time. Thus he dropped a hint that the DJP plans to shelve it for the time being. Prior to this, the DKP, as if to leave a mark in the minutes, lightly resisted transferring the bill to the Defense Committee for 45 minutes, despite the party's earlier agreement on its changing hands from the Steering Committee to the Defense Committee.

DKP assemblymen Yim Chong-Ki, Cho Chung-Yon, Pak Kwan-Yong, and Kim Yong-Chun each asserted: The government should voluntarily withdraw the bill and submit it again after revising its substance. That opinion from the DKP leaders was added to the bill, and then the bill was handed over to the Defense Committee.

CSO: 4107/045

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON ENACTMENT OF LAW TO DISCOURAGE TORTURE

SK151212 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 15 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Law on Weighted Penalty for Special Crimes to Prevent Torture"]

[Text] With agreement between the ruling and the opposition camps, the National Assembly Legislative-Judiciary Committee has decided to enact a law of amendment to the Law on Weighted Penalty for Special Crimes aimed at doing away with torture entirely. The current law provides for a maximum of 7 years imprisonment and a maximum of 10 years suspension of qualification for law enforcement officials convicted of arresting and detaining a person by abuse of their authority, and a maximum of 5 years imprisonment and a maximum of 10 years suspension of qualification for those who are convicted of committing violence or cruel acts against a criminal suspect.

The bill of amendment to the Law on Weighted Penalty for Special Crimes, which is expected to finally pass the National Assembly this afternoon, provides for heavier penalties for these two types of crimes, that is, a minimum of 1 year's imprisonment is provided for those who have injured a criminal suspect as a result of the said crime, and minimum of 3 years imprisonment for those who are found to have killed a suspect.

It is well known that torture has been practiced by way of violence and cruelty in the course of investigations of criminal suspects, and that there have been serious cases in which a suspect lost his life from torture. The amendment to the Law on Weighted Penalty for Special Crimes is now awaiting enactment into law to drastically augment the spirit of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Law which regard human rights highly.

The amendment to the Law on Weighted Penalty for Special Crimes is good news to the people and will effectively express the country's will to thoroughly denounce arrest and torture of people without justifiable reason if it is promulgated following its passage at the National Assembly today as scheduled by providing heavier penalties going from the current maximum 7 years or 5 years imprisonment to the minimum 1 year to life imprisonment.

The enactment of a law on punishment of criminals, however, is intended to discourage crimes, thus preventing the situation from getting bad enough to

apply the law, rather than to punish the criminals. In other words, the spirit of the amendment to the Law on Weighted Penalty for Special Crimes expects the will of the country, as demonstrated by the heavier penalty, to be accepted progressively by those concerned so that no need or reason may arise for the law on punishment to be put into practice.

All law enforcement officers, therefore, should bear in mind the constitutional clause banning torture, maintain the basic attitude respecting the human rights of the criminal suspects (Article 198 of the Criminal Procedure Code) while keeping the matters confidential with the suspects, and should not treat them as criminals until they are ultimately found guilty in court. When the atmosphere is developed in such a direction, we will demonstrate that we have joined the ranks of the advanced countries in this area as well.

CSO: 4107/045

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP BOSS URGES SECURING MORE ASSEMBLY SEATS

SK161113 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 16 Dec 83 p 2

[From the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] At the DKP lawmakers caucus held on 15 December, President Yu Chi-song emphasized that the 81 DKP assemblymen should not lose a single seat in the National Assembly but should secure more seats to provide a basis for a peaceful transfer of power, and requested the DKP assemblymen to do their utmost to bring their (?term) to a successful end. While he made this request, he seemed to be conscious of the DJP lawmakers caucus held in the room next door at the same time to deal with the opposition proposal for the dismissal of Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui.

In the DKP caucus remarks of criticism by the assemblymen on hand were directed to the party leadership and the floor leader Yim Chong-ki: The party should be realigned by resignation of all party officials except the president to get the party ready for the general elections (assemblyman Yi Won-pom). We should make a self-reflection on what we, the self-imposed first opposition party, have done for the people (assemblyman Min Pyong-cho). There should not be a privileged class or monopoly class in the party (assemblyman Yi Hyong-pae). Such remarks, however, were checked from further debating as the deputy party spokesman Kim Mun-won proposed: Let us discuss the issue in the next caucus since this is an important meeting to deal with the proposal for the dismissal.

The meeting also unanimously passed the proposal by assemblyman Sin Won-sik for the dismissal of Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Pak Chong-mun for his failure in agricultural administration.

CSO: 4107/051

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION PARTY CALLS FOR REFORM OF PRESS LAW

SK080658 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Dec 83 p 2

[From column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Assemblyman Pak Chae-Wuk of the KNP, explaining his proposal for the revision of the basic law on journalism in the National Assembly Culture-Information Committee on the afternoon of 6 December, stressed the importance of journalism, quoting a phrase from remarks made by Oscar Wilde: "Though the government rules for 4 years, journalism rules forever." He then insisted that through the revision of the basic press law an opportunity for reform should be sought to appease the cynical society's criticism of the reality of a castrated press.

To that, Kim Yong-Kyun, special member of the committee, said after reviewing it: the proposal demands the cancellation of the registration of publications, presently done by the minister of Culture and Information, be decided by the courts. This, however, is impossible to implement on the 1,635 kinds of publications which are issued on 32,371 occasions. By so saying, special member Kim categorically contradicted the gist of Assemblyman Pak's proposal and argued against the necessity for the revision.

Saying that special member Kim, in presenting a briefing on the study he had made, should have mentioned only legal problems but he showed partiality by attempting to induce opposition to the revision, Assemblyman Son Se-Il of the DKP and Assemblyman Kang Ki-Pil of the KNP severely scolded the special member.

CSO: 4107/045

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON DKP'S CONTACTS WITH 'OFF-STAGE FORCES'

SK220203 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Dec 83 p 3

[Article from column "News Behind News"]

[Text] With the expected additional lifting of the political ban, key officials of the DKP appear to map out multi-sided measures to admit into the party off-stage forces who are already free from the political ostracism or who are expected to be released from it, while making contacts with them through various channels.

At a meeting of the key post holders of the DKP on 20 December, Ko Chae-chong, vice speaker, and other DKP lawmakers demanded: "Since it seems that the additional lifting of the political ban will be announced at the beginning of next year at the latest, it is necessary to form a special ad hoc committee to deal with the question of admitting off-stage personages into the party." With this demand as an occasion, the question of off-stage politicians was brought to the public again.

Prior to the meeting, DKP President Yu Chi-song, Vice Speaker Ko Chae-chong, and DKP Floor Leader Yu Han-yol held a meeting. On 21 December, Floor Leader Yu also met some off-stage personages.

It is said that the DKP's contacts with off-stage politicians are connected with the fact that some off-stage personages misunderstood DKP President Yu's remarks at a press conference at which he reportedly said: "Those who hold house seats at present will be preferentially nominated for the forthcoming general election."

Under these circumstances, the DKP is disputing over the question on whether or not it should treat those who will be released from the ban in the wake of the expected additional lifting, in the same manner as the former lawmakers who were free from the ban at the beginning of this year. It is reported that the DKP lawmakers from Seoul, in particular, are showing considerable unrest in connection with the question of their renomination.

Avoiding commenting on this, Floor Leader Yu stressed: "The party made clear its will to admit off-stage personages by rewriting its constitution and its basic stand is to advance to the floor with the off-stage forces." He added:

"As President Yu once clarified his stand, the off-stage forces should unite around the DKP. If divided, both of them will be subjected to criticism from the people."

Contrary to these DKP's moves, however, it is uncertain how many personages who have been freed or will be free from the ban have favorable feelings toward the DKP.

CSO: 4107/051

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DISSIDENTS URGED TO JOIN IN MARCH OF HARMONY

SK220130 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "A Resolute Step for Harmony for the Expelled College Students--
Leniency Should Breed Leniency and Love Should Create Live"]

[Text] From the educational viewpoint, we enthusiastically welcome to government's step that allows all students who have been expelled from colleges from 1980 to 1983 in connection with campus disturbance an opportunity to come back to school.

We hope that the resolute step taken by the government will lead to the formation of an atmosphere in which leniency breeds leniency and love creates love and that the term campus disturbance or campus agitation itself will disappear completely from our society.

Our society in general has been making fairly steady progress in solidifying stability and its future for development is very bright. For such a stable atmosphere of our society, only the college campus has cast a shadow of unrest on the society, failing to create a stable atmosphere for studies.

We can enumerate various factors that have caused the failure to create the stable atmosphere for studies, going against the general social stability. The most typical of them all, however, is the general atmosphere of the college society that pays a little attention to reality but is absorbed excessively in ideals, as well as the reckless agitation of the small group of radical students who have come to conceive a leftist radical idea.

The so-called campus disturbance or campus agitation, therefore, results from the small group of students affected by the leftist radical idea with the idealistic tendency who agitate the highly inflammable college students. Hence, the college campus in this country has fallen victim to the small group of radical students and all of our society has suffered from it.

The government's measure on expelling the agitating college students from school so far is to be construed as a step to protect colleges and to prevent the suffering of all society by separating them from the campus. The government had to hesitate to take the drastic step to reinstate the expelled students because it worried that their going back to college might victimize the colleges and cause damage to the society again.

There is no complete assurance at present that the expelled students, if reinstated, will not victimize the study atmosphere in the college campus again. Moreover, the campus disturbance could spread further if the reinstated students are respected as heroes by the college students and if the reinstatement should lead to the prevailing concept that the agitating students, for all their leading in the campus disturbance in breach of the college regulations and law, will suffer only a minor loss of graduating 2 or 3 years later.

In view of the above, the government's step is outstanding in its resoluteness all the more. The government has taken such a resolute step of an all-out reinstatement for the expelled students in spite of the aforesaid risk because it regards highly the future of the expelled college students from the educational point of view, and because it attaches the greatest importance to the national harmony and reconciliation.

All college students, including those to be reinstated, should understand the real meaning of the recent government's step of resoluteness and leniency which conceives the expression of love for the college students, and should make efforts to create a serious studious atmosphere and to enable the colleges to make their due contribution to the society and the country.

Our society is now following a steady road of peaceful progress and orderly democratization. It is about time that [word indistinct] impure force which has relied on the college student's disturbance for something comprehended the stable progress of our society.

The college society should demonstrate the maturity of solving the campus problems on its own, and the older generation contracted by impure thoughts should discard them and join in the march of national harmony and reconciliation with a reflective attitude.

CSO: 4107/051

PAPERS FURTHER REPORT ON PUNISHMENT OF STUDENTS

[Editorial Report] SK212335 On page 11 of its 21 December edition, TONG-A ILBO in Korean reports that on 21 December the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced four Yonsei University students in Seoul to 1 year 6 months of imprisonment on charges of scattering antigovernment printed materials on the campus on 29 October of this year. On the same page, the paper also reports that on 21 December the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced one Koryo University student to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment on charges of leading a campus demonstration. The paper continues its report stating that on 21 December the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced five Songyungwan University students to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment on charges of leading a campus demonstration. On the same page, the paper continues its report stating that on 21 December the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced three Ehwa Women's University students to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment on charges of leading a campus demonstration. The paper continues, reporting that on 21 December the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced two Tanguk University students to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment on charges of leading a campus demonstration. The same paper also reports on the same page that on 21 December the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced a Hongik University student in Seoul to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment on charges of leading a campus demonstration. The paper further reports that on 21 December the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced two Songsin Women's University students to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment on charges of leading a campus demonstration.

On page 11 of its 21 December edition, CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean reported that on 20 December the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced three Kyonghui University students in Seoul to 1 year and 6 months of imprisonment on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration by printing over 500 antigovernment leaflets at an inn in Mia-4-dong, Seoul on 7 July this year.

CSO: 4107/051

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SNU STUDENTS ARRESTED--YONHAP report from Suwon--On 20 December, the Suwon police station arrested 22-year-old Hong Tae-su, who had been expelled from school while attending the agricultural department of the agricultural college of Seoul University as a junior, and 21-year-old Kim Pyong-sok, who had been also expelled from school while attending the forestry department of the agricultural college of Seoul University, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. [Text] [SK210852 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 December 83 p 11]

CSO: 4107/051

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG, HIS SON LABELED AS 'SUN-PHOBIC'

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 18 Oct 83 p 2

[Article: "Kim Il-song and His Son Are Suffering from "Sun-Phobia." An Extraordinary Character Shown in an Analysis by Dr Paek Sang-ch'ang (Korean Social Pathological Research Institute). Influenced by Previous Career of Mounted Bandits; Purges and Meetings Are Mostly Held at Midnight. Strong Desire for Self-Display Because of "the Big-Shot Survival Complex."]

[Text] A psychoanalytical report about the North Korean puppets, Kim Il-song and his son, Kim Chong-il, came out and is holding public attention. The report says that because the developing situation made it impossible for them to "forge a myth," Kim Il-song and his son Kim Il-chong came to unhesitatingly take such a violent and reckless action as the recent bombing assassination incident at Mt. Aung [phonetic]. Dr Paek Sang-ch'ang (Korean Social Pathological Research Institute; psychiatry), who has been engaged for the past 10 years in "a psychoanalytical study of Kim-Il-song" said this in his [recent] article, "the Characteristic Traits of Kim Il-song and Kim Chongil." The prospects he entertains suggest that the father and the son give themselves up to unpredictable violences after their egotistic, excessive, self-displaying, violent and retaliatory minds assume an upward curve.

The report which psychiatrically analyzed the Kim Chong-il succession establishment carried a conclusion that "the survival complex," and "the big-shot complex," which are based on "the domestic regret," are dominant in the character of Kim Il-song.

Observing Kim Il-song's behaviors, we can find that the days preceding the 1960's in which he firmly established his political base were dominated by "the survival complex." Since he led a vagabond life like an orphan from the age of 14 in Manchuria, a characteristic of Kim Il-song's "the survival complex" which urges him to survive at any cost, is very strong.

In particular, the so-called sun-phobia of which causes Kim Il-song to be fond of "midnight meetings" and "midnight receptions" is one of his behavioral traits greatly affected by the defects in his character which developed during his mounted bandit life in Manchuria in which his activities were limited to the night time. Kim Il-song holds his important meetings,

receptions of foreign guests, and purge operations always after 10 o'clock in the evening; these are typical examples attesting to Kim Il-song's sun-phobia.

Another trait of his character that is derived from the "survival complex" appears in his double-faced behavior characterized by his being "weak toward the strong and strong toward the weak." In particular, the fact that Kim Il-song had six fathers during the period ranging from his life as a mounted bandit in Manchuria to his establishment of the puppet government is a good example that is indicative of his double-faced character.

In addition to his father by blood, Kim Il-song had the following fathers-in-law: Kikuchi Hiroshi, a Japanese merchant in Fengtian; Zhou Baozhong, a petty boss of the mounted bandits; and Maj Gen K'omarenk'o [Phonetic] of the Soviet Union. Judging from the view of the father-and-son identical outlook phenomenon, [it is no wonder that] Kim Il-song, who grew up in such a process of upbringing, came to have such a manifold character caused by the multi-paternal identical outlook.

Another characteristic trait caused by the "survival complex" is the penis fixation. According to Freud's theories, men grow up through 3 periods: mouth, anus, and penis. In his penis period, the period that falls around the age of 5, Kim Il-song had emotional obstacles, including lack of love; consequently, his character got a fixation in this period.

A characteristic that is common with those suffering from the penis fixation is their fondness for displaying their penis and having mistresses; moreover, they are very irresponsible and dramatic.

Particularly, Kim Il-song's penis fixation played an important role in effecting "the big-shot complex" that appeared extensively after the 1960's.

Kim Il-song's behavior of excessive self-display is manifest in the so-called "creation of Kim Il-song myth." In order to eliminate the domestic regret caused by the defects in his character, Kim Il-song went the length of forging history, one third of it, putting his blood relatives in it. This shows how much he has indulged in self-display.

Kim Chong-il's spendthrift habits, keeping of mistresses, and self-abuse are behaviors caused by such emotional defects. In addition to these factors related to the circumstances in which he was brought up, Kim Chong-il's character was made aggressive by his guilt feeling. When he was a child, Kim Chong-il, while playing with his real brother Aera, let him drown in a lotus pond.

And an interpretation may be that that incident overwhelmed Kim Chong-il with an unnecessary guilty feeling which made his character aggressive.

However, the following things are common between the characters of this father and son: self-centeredness; excessive sexual self-display; and violent, retaliatory minds.

Although Kim Chong-il has, like Kim Il-song, "a thirst for self-display," his situation is different from his father's in that the "forgery of a myth" is difficult for him. Thus, Kim Chong-il has a propensity to take heroic actions that might take the people's breath away.

Such characteristic traits of Kim Chong-il are accelerating unpredictable means of violence, as shown in the recent Burma incident.

7989

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WOMEN'S GROUP SENDS LETTER TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK090817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 9 December (KCNA)--A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-Il was adopted at the second meeting of the Kanto Women's Liaison Council for the study of the Chuche idea held in Japan on 3 November.

The letter says: We present at this meeting to review the activities and successes of the council over the last one year since its inauguration last year saw at first the documentary film on the China visit of Your Excellency Kim Chong-Il.

The scene of Your Excellency Kim Chong-Il meeting and talking with Chinese leading cadres and the scene of the Chinese people warmly welcoming your excellency made us know well how warmly the Chinese party, government and people welcomed your excellency with deep reverence for you. This is an expression of trust in your excellency, dear leader with a high international authority.

Seeing the documentary film, we were struck with admiration and emotion by the noble traits and personality of Your Excellency Kim Chong-Il, the sagacious leader, who performed great exploits with your brilliant wisdom and wise leadership.

Korea has turned into an advanced socialist state with brilliant national culture and a powerful independent national economy where all people lead a happy life free from taxation, enjoying free medical care and free education.

Your Excellency Kim Chong-Il were elected the successor to the Chuche cause by the undisputed trust of the Korean people, for you have perfectly embodied the Chuche idea, theory and method on the revolution and construction and noble virtues, attending President Kim Il-Song close at hand.

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people will carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of Chuche under the banner of the chuche idea, holding in High esteem President Kim Il-Song and your excellency Kim Chong-Il.

The letter sincerely wishes the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-Il, good health and a long life.

CS0: 4100/033

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WORKERS MAKE UPSWING IN PRODUCTION, CONSTRUCTION

SK140153 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2248 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 13 December (KCNA)--The working people throughout the country are enjoying a new upswing in the production and construction, upholding the decisions of the eighth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (29 November-1 December).

The Plenary meeting set it forth as the central tasks of economic construction next year to open a decisive prospect for the attainment of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 80s, ahead of schedule, by vigorously carrying on construction on five district fronts of Suncheon, Chongjin, Hamhung, Anju and Nampo and normalize production in all domains of the national economy on a high level and further improve the people's living.

The builders of the Anju district coal mines who have turned out to implement the decisions of the plenary meeting are vigorously carrying on projects to complete the construction in the pits and on the ground in Yonpung, Changdong and Sosa districts within this year.

The constructors of the Yonpung pit have already built a 400,000 ton mechanized coal cutting face and are now hastening the building of a 600,000 ton coal cutting face in the last stage.

The builders of the Changdong sloping pit, to provide a 20 million ton reserved coal cutting face, are raising tunnelling speed three times, overcoming very unfavorable conditions.

Korea has set herself the target of producing annually 70-100 million tons of coal in the future by reconstructing and expanding on modern lines the Anju District coal mines with inexhaustible deposits of good quality coal.

With the aim to finish the preparatory construction within this month the constructors of the 100,000 ton capacity Suncheon Vinalon Factory are giving full play to revolutionary enthusiasm in the preparation of the gravel and stone selection ground, concrete mixing ground, building materials ground, welding ground, building machines repair ground, etc.

A drive for innovation is intensified by the builders of the Chongjin District who rose in the struggle to create the 6 million ton steel production base. They are heightening the tempo of the project more than 1.2 times as against previous month in the building of No 3 steel shop of the Kim Chaek Iron Works. They completed the underground structure projects including the foundations of electric steel furnace and continuous roughing shop and are accelerating the assembling of upper structures and building materials.

A new construction tempo is being created at all construction sites, including the expanding project of the Kangson Steel Works, to create a 3 million ton steel production capacity, the second stage project of the oxygen separator shop of the Nakwon Machine Plant and the construction of the Taehon Power Station and the Chongjin Thermal Power Station.

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LEGAL AFFAIRS GUIDANCE PERSONS URGED TO TAKE MORE ACTIVE ROLE

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let The Legal Affairs Guidance Persons Demonstrate a High Degree of Responsibility in the Execution of their Duties"]

[Text] Socialist legal affairs life is intensifying and developing according to the requirements of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious Party Center.

This reality requires that legal affairs guidance persons enhance their responsibility and role.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the standing committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, has noted as follows:

"Legal affairs guidance persons are the active defenders of our republic's laws, they are propagandists, and are the persons directly responsible for indoctrination in obedience to the law. Legal affairs guidance persons must have a high responsibility toward their work and must unflaggingly carry out law explanation and propaganda work among the broad masses by various methods and forms, and they must step to the front of the broad masses in executing the law and strengthening legal affairs life" ("On Strengthening Socialist Legal Affairs Life" pamphlet, pp 14-15).

Legal affairs guidance persons are the active defenders of our republic's laws, they are the defenders of and the persons directly responsible for indoctrination in obedience to the law.

Legal affairs guidance persons have a very important and glorious duty in thoroughly establishing the revolutionary ethic of obedience to the law in the whole society.

If legal affairs guidance persons are to carry out their duty smoothly, they must unflaggingly carry out law explanation and propaganda work among the broad masses by various methods and forms as well as step to the front of the broad masses in executing the law and strengthening legal affairs life.

Leading by personal example is a fundamental requirement of the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit work method set forth by our party, and it is an important ethic which functionaries must have.

Unless the functionaries themselves show a model by their own practical actions, they cannot indoctrinate and lead others.

The functionaries directly responsible for carrying out indoctrination in obedience to the law must stand at the front in obeying laws and regulations in order to be able to gain the confidence of the masses and lead the masses vigorously in execution of the law.

That the legal affairs guidance persons show a model in the execution of the law is a requirement set forth by their duty and their position in work.

Legal affairs guidance persons are indoctrinators who awaken and lead the workers to obey laws and regulations thoroughly.

Legal affairs guidance persons are not only responsible for carrying out indoctrination in obedience to the law, but are also in the responsible position of directly organizing the execution of the law in their units as commanding members of the revolution.

Experience shows what when legal affairs guidance persons step forth to show a model in the execution of the law, they can achieve greater successes in raising the consciousness of the workers toward obeying the law and strengthening legal affairs life.

All legal affairs guidance persons carry out substantial indoctrination in obedience to the law according to the party's intent with a high sense of responsibility toward their work while becoming a model for the broad masses in executing the law and strengthening legal affairs life.

The most important thing here is displaying the fiery loyalty with which the legal affairs guidance persons try to repay the Party's trust and expectations with actual work success.

The glorious Party Center, which has shinningly embodied the chuche legal thought and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has solidified the ranks of the legal affairs guidance persons and entrusted them with the duty of directly carrying out indoctrination in obedience to the law while bestowing on them the glory of being the active defenders and propagandists of our republic's laws.

The trust and expectations of the party toward the legal affairs guidance persons are truly great.

Legal affairs guidance persons must hold the conviction of repaying this with loyalty, carry out the duty entrusted to them responsibly, and lead the legal affairs life of the workers with the model of leading by example.

If the legal affairs guidance persons are to show an example in strengthening legal affairs life, they must know better than anyone the laws and regulations.

Legal affairs guidance persons must know more and better than anyone else the laws and regulations in order to carry out substantial indoctrination in obedience to the law and show a model in the execution of the law.

Legal affairs guidance persons must study broadly and deeply the socialist constitution of our country, the classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the documents and guidelines of the party which relate to socialist legal affairs life so as to arm themselves stoutly with our party's chuche legal thought and theory.

At the same time, they must regularly and substantially study the laws that all the people must follow such as the socialist labor law and labor regulations, as well as the laws and regulations that pertain to their own sectors and units.

The functionaries; leading by example has great emotional force and motivates the masses vigorously to innovation.

Legal affairs guidance functionaries must be correctly aware of the importance and significance of their practical model in strengthening legal affairs life, and they must display highly the revolutionary trait of always and everywhere acting and living according to the requirements of the law and regulations.

In particular, they must step to the front in executing the laws and regulations related to the fulfillment of the party guidelines and the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which are set forth in every period.

Legal affairs guidance persons must actively carry out the legal explanation and propagandization work and be a model in executing the appropriate laws and regulations for successfully enduring the conduct of the militant tasks set forth by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, in his report and state of affairs speech at the Sixth Party Congress and in his historic speech given at the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Thus, they must make all workers further socialist construction with a high consciousness of obedience to the law and carry out more vigorously the struggle for creation of the "speed of the 80s."

If the legal affairs guidance persons are to carry out their duties splendidly with a high sense of responsibility, the local people's committees must work well with them.

The local people's committees must directly organize and guide the work of legal affairs guidance persons in their districts.

Consequently, how the legal affairs guidance persons carry out their assigned duties is largely dependent on how the local people's committees direct them.

The local people's committees must uphold the party's guidelines for indoctrination in obedience to the law; they must also plan and organize work with the legal affairs guidance persons so that they will make shine through actual success the superiority of the original system for indoctrination in obedience to the law established by the party.

Local people's committee functionaries must regularly go down, according to the requirements of the Ch'ongsan-ni spirit and the Ch'ongsan-ni method, so as to deeply grasp the work process of the legal affairs guidance persons, to help and lead them responsibly so they know the laws and regulations better, carry out explanation and propagandization work substantially, and lead by example in the execution of the law.

There is no work more glorious or satisfying to the legal affairs guidance persons than contributing to thoroughly establishing the revolutionary trait of obedience to the law in the whole society according to the intention of the party.

Let all legal affairs guidance persons repay the party's lofty trust and expectations with loyalty and contribute positively to thoroughly establishing the revolutionary trait of obedience to the law by bringing a new transformation in the work of indoctrination in obedience to the law according to the requirements of developing reality and displaying the revolutionary ethic of leading by example in the execution of the law.

9137

CSO: 4110/021

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 'ARDUOUS MARCH'

SK140401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 14 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 13 December dedicates an article headlined "Heroic Epic of Struggle and Faith" to the 45th anniversary of the historic "Arduous March" which took place in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The "Arduous March" was a historic march in which the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, advanced to the border area of the river Amnok from Nanpaizi, Mengjiang Prefecture, for over 100 days from early December 1938 to the end of March [the] next year, pulling through manifold difficulties.

The "Arduous March" was, the paper says, a brilliant struggle which proved the unshakable truth that we were sure to win when we broke through any trial and difficulty, deeply trusting and following only the great leader. Comrade Kim Il-Song and a heroic struggle which effected a new upsurge in the Korean revolution.

Noting that the whole course of the "Arduous March" was a course of a glorious struggle in which a full scope was given to the spirit of devoted services to the country and the people, the paper remarks:

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song put forward the policy of advancing to the border area of the river Amnok and led the struggle for its implementation in the [?van] to carry the Korean Revolution to accomplishment, determinedly holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Chuche, at a rigorous moment when the destiny of the Korean revolution was at the crossroads of rise or fall in the face of the unprecedented political repression and military offensive of the Japanese imperialists.

In the whole course of the "Arduous March" the great leader repeatedly taught the KPRA men that the march led to the fatherland and only when they successfully carried out that arduous march could they liberate the fatherland and save our people from distress.

The "Arduous March" was a heroic struggle in which the KPRA men defended the command of the revolution with their own lives.

To defend the command of the revolution politically and ideologically and with one's own life was a most important problem decisive of the destiny of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The anti-Japanese fighters cherished the faith that victory and glory could be won only when they unconditionally carried into practice the revolutionary lines and policies advanced by the great leader, trusting and following only him at all the rigorous moments when they were faced with manifold difficulties and trials.

The struggle of Comrade Kim Chong-Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, in Qingfeng was a brilliant practical example showing what stand and attitude the communists should maintain to defend the revolutionary idea of the leader.

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON STRUGGLE TO APPLY CHUCHE IDEA

SK130603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2233 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 12 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today devotes one whole page to an article titled "our people's revolutionary cause triumphantly advancing under the banner of the Chuche idea."

The article stresses that in the historic work "on the Korean people's struggle to apply the Chuche idea," the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song clarified the glorious path of the Korean revolution, its rich experiences and future prospect.

Recalling that the Korean people have traversed an untrodden path winning great victories in carrying out the revolutionary cause of Chuche, directed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-Song, the article says:

The most brilliant success achieved by our people in the struggle to apply the Chuche idea was the fulfillment of the historic task of the national and class liberation by their own efforts.

The glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was the first struggle for the Chuche revolution in our country and a struggle which brought about national liberation.

The victory of the 20-odd-year long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was the victory of the Chuche idea in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

In the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the indestructible might of the Chuche idea was demonstrated and the roots of the Chuche lineage of our party laid.

Our people brilliantly carried out the democratic revolution along the road they chose even under the complicated situation after the liberation and brought to completion the socialist transformation of production relations through difficult obstacles after the war. This was an historic event in accomplishing the cause of class liberation under the banner of the Chuche idea in our country.

After the establishment of the socialist system they continued the revolution under the banner of the three revolutions, thereby realising the socialist industrialisation and building up a socialist power of independence, self-sustenance and self reliance in defence in this land. This was a great leap on the road of social progress and civilization.

Today our people are modelling the whole society on the Chuche idea on a full scale on the basis of the successes they achieved under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song.

The struggle to model the whole society on the Chuche idea is a historic march of a new, higher stage in carrying out the Chuche revolution.

Our party put forward the programme of modelling the whole society on the Chuche idea in conformity with the inevitable demand of the development of the Korean revolution and desire of the people and from the stand of bringing the Chuche revolution to completion to the end.

This great militant slogan put forward in the 1980s brought about a new era of brilliant history on accomplishing to the end the revolutionary cause of Chuche which began in the 1920s.

Stressing that the Korean revolution has made a triumphant advance under the banner of the Chuche idea because it has been led by the party and the leader along a correct road, the article says:

It is an unshakable truth that the leader of the working class plays a decisive role in all the struggles for starting the Chuche revolution and advancing it to completion.

The respected leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, is the great strategist and master of leadership guiding the Chuche cause along the ever-victorious road. All the fundamental problems of principle arising in the leadership of the Chuche cause have been fully solved by him.

Establishing Chuche and doing all work in our own way--this is the revolutionary method of leadership invariably maintained by him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-Song is shaping and carrying into effect the specific condition on our country placing the interests of the Korean revolution and our people above anything else.

Our party has fully reflected what the people regard as good in the lines and policies and made them [the] thing of popular masses. In this way it has never committed any errors in lines or subjectivist mistake under any complex circumstances and our revolution has advanced always along the ever-victorious road.

This is a fruition of the Chuche-based revolutionary method of leadership created by the respected leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song.

He brilliantly solved the problem of firmly building the internal political forces attaching great importance to this problem all along in the whole course of leading the Chuche revolution.

In building the political forces, he made particular efforts to strengthen our party and enhance its militancy.

As long as there are the powerful revolutionary party of Chuche type and the revolutionary ranks closely rallied around it, we can stoutly carry forward the Korean revolution which started and won victory under the banner of the Chuche idea. The building of such political forces with invincible strength is a most brilliant feat performed by the respected leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song in the course of leading the revolutionary cause of Chuche.

The basic problem in bringing to completion the revolution under the banner of the Chuche idea is to deeply cherish the national pride and self-confidence in having respected Comrade Kim Il-Song as the great leader, hold him in high esteem for ever and uphold the leadership of our party, stresses the article in conclusion.

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Korea. The following abbreviations are used in the source-lines: NS--NODONG SINMUN, MC--MINJU CHOSON, NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Yi Pong-hak unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Pong-hak is attached is getting socialist education through its SWYL unit [NC 2 Jun 83 p 2]
KPA Chŏng Pyŏng-nam unit	the KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Chŏng Pyŏng-nam is attached is getting socialist education [NC 2 Jun 83 p 3]
KPA O I-chong unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade O I-chong is attached received a visit from the PLA song-and-dance troupe, while the troupe was on a visit to Hill 351 [NS 5 Jun 83 p 4]
KPA Yi Ch'ang Unit	The KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Ch'ang is attached received a visit from the PLA song-and-dance troupe before the troupe visited the O I-chong unit [NS 5 Jun 83 p 4]
KPA Hwang Yong [Ryong]-t'aek unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade Hwang Yong [Ryong]-t'aek is attached is getting ideological education on the thoughts of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il with SWYL chairman Comrade Kim Han-sŏk [NC 8 Jun 83 p 2]
KPA Kim Yo-hwan unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Yo-hwan is attached was visited on 15 June by the PLA song-and-dance troupe, after the troupe visited the 8 February Vinalon Complex on the 14th [NS 16 Jun 83 p 4]

KPA Hong Myŏng-il unit

The KPA triple red flag unit to which Comrade Hong Myŏng-il is attached, on the occasion of the artillery holiday, recalled when Kim Il-song visited them in the early spring of 1969
[NS 20 Jun 83 p 3]

KPA Kim Yŏn-ki unit

the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Kim Yŏn-ki is attached was remembering the Korean War
[MC 25 Jun 83 p 3]

KPA Han Ŭl-sŏp unit

The KPA unit to which Comrade Han Ŭl-sŏp is attached was remembering the Korean War
[NC 25 Jun 83 p 3]

KPA Pak Yong-su unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Yong-su is attached was remembering the Korean War
[NC 25 Jun 83 p 3]

KPA Yi Mun-sŏng unit

the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Yi Mun-sŏng is attached was learning about the class enemy
[NC 25 Jun 83 p 3]

KPA Sŏng Pyŏng-se unit

the KPA unit to which Comrade Sŏng Pyŏng-se is attached was getting education about U.S. imperialism [NC 25 Jun 83 p 3]

CSO: 4110/37

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LEADER URGES POLITICAL WORK IMPROVEMENT--Pyongyang 4 December (KCNA)--Speaking at a meeting for improving the education and training of the army, Yu Qiuli, director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, called for improving the political work for guaranteeing excellent military affairs, according to a Xinhua report 1 December. He said it is a main point for commanding officers to go down deeply into reality to be a vanguard and grasp the work with the rank and file. To lend an ear to the opinion of the rank and file soldiers in criticism and self-criticism is one of the important ways for improving the army work, he said. [Text] [SK050055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 4 Dec 83]

CONDOLENCES TO UGANDAN MINISTER--Pyongyang 7 December (KCNA)--General O Chin-U, minister of [the] People's Armed Forces, sent a message of condolence to Paulo Muwanga, vice-president and minister of defense of the Republic of Uganda. Hearing the sad news that Major General Davie Oyitega Djok, chief of staff of the National Liberation Army of Uganda, died in an accident to our sorrow, I offer deep condolences to you, vice-president and minister of defence, and, through you, to the bereaved family of the deceased, said the message. [Text] [SK070449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 6 Dec 83]

REPORT ON SR-71 INFILTRATION--Moscow 14 December (KCNA)--Soviet media reported about the repeated infiltration of a spy plane into the sky above the territorial waters of the northern half of the republic by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. PRAVDA 14 December said: The U.S. reconnaissance plane "SR-71" intruded into the sky above the territorial waters of the republic twice on 12 December. They committed espionage acts, flying above the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The provocative flight is a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty of the republic. IZVESTIA 13 December and SELSKAYA ZHIZN and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 December carried the report under the titles "Another Provocation," "Shameless Provocation" and "Provocation Continues." TASS reported it on 13 December. [Text] [SK160421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 16 Dec 83]

REPORT ON SR-71 INTRUSION--Pyongyang 16 December (KCNA)--The XINHUA news agency of China on 13 December reported about the infiltration of the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces into the sky above the territorial waters of the DPRK for espionage purpose.

It said: The U.S. high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" intruded deep into the sky above the territorial waters of the DPRK east of Kosong and flew up to the sky above the coastal waters of Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province, from around 13 hours 5 minutes to 13 hours 13 minutes 12 December. It infiltrated again into the sky above the territorial waters of the DPRK east of Musudan, North Hamgyong Province, at around 14 hours 43 minutes that day and flew southward. The news agency said that the DPRK side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side and branded such espionage acts as a wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement. [Text] [SK160425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 16 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS FURTHER ON INCOME DISTRIBUTION

SK100830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--Account settlement and income distribution are going on on cooperative farms in all parts of Korea which reaped unprecedentedly rich crops this year.

The Taechon Cooperative Farm in Sangwon County, Pyongyang, boosted the per hectare yield this year 260 kilograms in rice and 900 kilograms in maize above last year, and overfulfilled the agricultural production plan in vegetables, fruits and meat.

As a result, 9.5 tons of grain and 3,550 won in cash were shared out to each member household on an average.

Over 3,000 won and 7.1 tons of grain were distributed to each member household on an average on the Mukchon Cooperative Farm in Unpa County, North Hwanghae Province.

Forty-nine families of the farm were given more than 20 tons of grain and thousands of won. Among them is a household which received 33.5 tons of grain and over 6,000 won.

This year, 20 years after the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, visited the farm to brightly indicate the road to be followed by the farmers in the mountainous areas, the farmers produced nearly 350 more tons of grain than last year's by thoroughly applying the Chuche methods of farming.

CSO: 4100/033

AUTOMATION INCREASE URGED FOR COAL EXTRACTION OPERATIONS

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: Let Us Further Increase the Level of Automation in Coal Extraction Operations"]

[Text] Our Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, set forth once again the task of a vigorously automating coal extraction operations while providing instructions on increasing production at coal mines in the western region not long ago.

This teaching by Our Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, has become the programmatic compass to bring about a great upsurge in coal production and to step up the vigorous march toward the high ground of 120 million tons of coal.

Our Great Leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, instructed us as follows:

"We must decisively increase the level of automation in coal extraction and transportation operations by giving firm priority to excavation and stripping through the modernization of the excavation facilities such as excavators and rock drills and also through the application of advanced work methods by adopting various efficient coal cutting machines and by introducing large and modern transportation facilities." [The Task for the People's Government to Model the Whole Society after the Chuche Idea, separate edition, pp 22-23.]

The vigorous acceleration of automation in coal excavation operations is an important requirement to free coal miners from hard labor and to rapid increase coal production.

Coal is an important raw material and fuel for the major industries in our country. Therefore, it is not possible to rapidly accelerate production and construction in any part of the people's economy without continuously increasing coal production.

Under the wise guidance of our party, the volume of coal produced in our country has been raised to a very high level with the enlargement, modernization, and speed-up of our excavating equipment and with the installation of up-to-date mechanized equipment at our mines.

However, the demand for coal increases faster than anything else, as new thermoelectric power stations, factories and enterprises spring up and the whole country rushes toward the high peak of the 1980's like a whirlwind.

We must decisively increase the automation level in coal excavation operations in order to meet the fast-increasing demand for coal and occupy the high land of coal.

At coal mines, where a struggle against the nature is basic and hard labor is most common, a mere increase in the number of workers without accelerating automation can neither free the coal miners from hard labor nor increase the coal production to the level as demanded by the current situation.

Only when coal mines are more firmly equipped with modern coal excavation facilities and the automation of coal excavation operations is vigorously stepped up, will it be possible to make the coal-mining work more pleasant and efficient, increase coal production, and occupy the height of 120 million tons of coal.

A vigorous campaign must be launched in the coal mining equipment-producing sector and at coal mines to increase the level of automation in coal excavation operations. It is important here that the workers accept this campaign and carry it out thoroughly as a priority task in view of the party policy.

Our party has always been achieving excellent results in building the socialist economy by accurately setting forth the most urgent issues of the time as the immediate task for struggle and by wisely leading the struggle for their realization.

A further enhancement of the automation level in coal excavation operations is one of the most important priority tasks that our party is trying to accomplish in the coal mining industry.

Herein lies the lofty ideal of Our Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the firm determination of our party to lessen the hard labor by coal miners and achieve a new leap forward in coal production.

The worth of our functionaries and workers is a problem being unravelled at the forefront in accordance with the wishes of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the desired solutions of the party.

The functionaries and workers in the coal mining equipment-producing sector and the coal industry sector must adhere firmly to the automation of coal excavation operations as the most important priority task based on the party policy and bring about a great reform in the area with a matchless devotion and innovation.

It is an important fighting spirit among the workers in accelerating the automation in coal excavation operations to push ahead to the end the proposed task responsibly and solidly.

Increasing the level of automation in coal excavation operations is a creative work involving technological innovations and there can be difficult problems in the process. However, we already have the powerful machinery industry and rich experience and technology to produce any needed facilities including the modern integrated coal cutting machines and 1,000-hp multiple-mode hauling machines.

All the functionaries in the State Administration Council, the coal industry sector, and the machinery industry sector must vigorously adhere to and push ahead to the end the automation of coal excavation operations with a master-like high sense of responsibility and energetic fighting spirit.

Decisions and instructions alone cannot solve any problem. All the functionaries in the State Administration Council and its related sectors must formulate specific measures based on the results of a concrete fact-finding about the coal mines and the coal mining equipment-producing factories by deeply penetrating into the current situation and must organize responsibly a task for struggle to realization and execute it solidly.

It is the coal mines where the automation of coal excavation operations is actually realized. The level of automation cannot be increased, if the functionaries at the coal mine sector do not have the innovative insight and simply try to increase the number of workers. The functionaries at coal mines must accurately understand our party's profound intention in emphasizing so seriously the need for technological revolution in the coal industry and must push strongly ahead the struggle to automate the coal excavation operations. In addition, they must step up the construction of pits, make sure that modern coal excavation facilities are efficiently operated, make the maximum use of these facilities, and perfect them further to fit the actual conditions.

The task of increasing the level of automation in coal excavation operations is unthinkable without firm guarantees of the coal excavation facilities. It is the duty for the working class and functionaries in the machinery industry sector to produce and guarantee more coal excavation facilities in good quality.

The functionaries and workers in the coal excavation facilities production sector must deeply realize the importance of their duty in the automation of coal excavation operations, must exert themselves to raise both quantity and quality, and must produce and send large quantities of various modern coal excavation facilities including the integrated coal cutting machines. In addition to this, those who are in the metal industry and other concerned areas must secure with a sense of responsibility the appropriate standardized steel and various other materials of good quality. Especially, the functionaries in the concerned committees and departments in the State Administration Council must take thorough measures to accurately estimate, dovetail and guarantee the necessary resources and materials.

Nowadays science and technology advance continuously. Increasing the level of automation in coal excavation operations requires a continuous improvement and perfection of the coal excavation facilities into more efficient ones. The functionaries in the coal mining machinery industry sector, scientists, and

technicians must unite their strength with the workers' and design and manufacture more modern coal cutting facilities appropriate for the actual conditions at coal mines in our country and, especially, make and send to coal mines many facilities needed in accelerating the automation at anthracite mines including anthracite cutting machines.

As for any other task, a great success can be achieved in the automation of coal excavation operations, only when the party units in this area push it ahead vigorously. The concerned party units and the Three Revolutions Teams must clearly inform the functionaries and workers that a strong acceleration of automation in coal excavation operations is the task that the party intends to accomplish at this time, and they must push them strongly to adhere to this task.

CSO: 4110/028

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KCNA REPORTS KOMDOK MINE EXPANSION COMPLETED

SK071025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 7 December (KCNA)--The production capacity expansion project of decisive importance in attaining the 1.5 million ton goal of non-ferrous metals ahead of schedule was completed with success at the Komdok General Mining Enterprise, a big non-ferrous ore production base in the northern region of Korea.

Ore dressing plant No 3, with a rated capacity of 10 million tons, a proud edifice of workers' party age, was built and the 5 April electric car pit was enlarged and the overall capacity expansion project to thoroughly implement the party policy of large tunnelling, large transport and large treatment was completed in Komdok. This demonstrated to the world once again the great vitality of the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80s" launched by our party and provided an important guarantee for preschedule attainment of the 1.5 million ton goal of non-ferrous metals.

The Komdok General Mining Enterprise completed in a brief period the overall production capacity expansion project including construction of large shaft pit and other pits and enlargement of long and short transport system and reconstruction and expansion project of dressing plants. This made it possible to fully meet the growing demand of the national economy for non-ferrous metals and improve the living standard of our people.

A ceremony declaring the completion of the production capacity expansion project of the Komdok General Mining Enterprise was held on the spot on 6 December.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Il-Song, was placed on the platform of the ceremony.

A decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee was read and an address on citation of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was made.

Letters of citation from the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, and letters of citation from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, honorary titles, orders and medals were awarded to constructors.

Yi Kil-Song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK, made a report. He said that the completion of the project in less than 1 and 1/2 years is a result of the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il- Song and the glorious party centre.

He noted that having unrolled a grand plan to build the Komdok General Mining Enterprise to be a leading non-ferrous ore production base of the country, the great leader set the yearly production targets of the enterprise at the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, roused the whole party, whole country and entire people in the struggle for their fulfillment and wisely guided the project to be completed in a brief period.

The glorious party centre sent youth shock forces, members of high-speed tunnelling platoons across the country and art propagandists to complete the project in a short period as well as a large quantity of modern equipment and wisely guided them to create "the speed of the 80s" at the project.

The report was followed by speeches.

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

COOPERATIVE FARMERS RECEIVE INCREASED DISTRIBUTION

SK081009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 8 Dec 83

[KCNA headline--"Increased Distribution for Cooperative Farmers"]

[Text] Pyongyang 8 December (KCNA)--This year's farming was summed up on many cooperative farms of Korea and a large amount of grain and money was shared out to each member household.

On the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso District, Nampo Municipality, each member household received an average of 10.5 tons of grain and a large sum of money.

The agricultural working people there did farming well this year, as required by the Chuche methods of farming, and carried out this year's agricultural production plan, set far higher above last year's, at 100.6 percent in grain, 132.8 percent in meat, 109.1 percent in fruits, 113.5 percent in vegetables and 106.2 percent in cocoons.

The per member household distribution of grain in the last 5 years on the cooperative farm grew by an average of 1.3 tons.

Grain distribution for each member household reached an average of 10.1 tons on the Yongbuk Cooperative Farm in Yomchu County, North Pyongan Province, and an average of 8.9 tons on the Samri Cooperative Farm in Unyul County, South Hwanghae Province, in addition to a large amount of money.

Upholding the agriculture-first policy put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea, these cooperative farms concentrated efforts on agricultural production and overfulfilled their production plans in all indices, including grain, meat, fruits, vegetables, etc.

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

MANGYONDAE DISTRICT REAPS BUMPER HARVEST

SK131053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 13 December (KCNA)--Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, reaped bumper crops again this year to boost the per hectare harvest 7.4 tons in rice and 7.1 tons in maize on an average.

The average per hectare yield was over 8 tons in rice and 8-11 tons in maize on the Mangyongdae, Kumchon and Pongsu Cooperative Farms.

In particular, the per hectare harvest reached 11-12 tons in rice and 12-13 tons in maize in many fields of cooperative farms.

Vegetable and fruit farming also proved successful.

Many cooperative farms overfulfilled their plans for vegetable production this year to produce over 2,400 more tons of vegetables than last year.

The Yongbong Cooperative Farm surpassed the fruit production plan for this year by 40 percent and picked 30 tons of apples per hectare at the maximum.

The Kumchon Cooperative Farm upped fruit production 1.4 times as against last year and recorded this year as the peak year.

This year the district increased by far the production of meat and eggs to supply citizens of the capital with a greater amount of meat and eggs.

The weather conditions this year were very unfavourable for farming, a prolonged, serious drought and high temperature in spring and downpours in summer.

However, the agricultural working people in the district achieved a great success in agricultural production again this year by doing farm work on a scientific-technical basis as required by the great Chuche methods of farming.

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY DAY INSTITUTED--Pyongyang 12 December (KCNA)--The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 December published a decree on the institution of Day of Building Materials Industry of the DPRK. The decree says that the DPRK Central People's Committee sets 8 January as Day of Building Materials Industry to commemorate forever the significant day when the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, gave programmatic teachings to this domain on 8 January 1964, to open a new stage of the development of building materials industry in our country. [Text] [SK120419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 11 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BOOKLET ON CHAJUSONG PUBLISHED IN JAPAN

SK140524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 13 December (KCNA)--"Establishment of Chajusong in Japan," a study report delivered by Takao Kamakura, professor of Saitama University of Japan, at a seminar of the Saitama Prefectural Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuch Idea, Japan, was published in booklet in Japan.

In the preface, the author stressed that it is very important at present to struggle for the establishment of Chajusong (independence) among the working masses of Japan.

In the first part "The Significance of the Establishment of Chajusong" he argued the need to establish Chajusong in each country and its significance.

He noted that the Japanese revolutionary ruling circles are persistently following the policy of the militarisation of the country and overseas expansion and, in particular, they are hard at work to complete the formation of a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and establish the "Asian-Pacific collective security system" with it as the mother-body.

To strengthen the socio-historical movement for establishing the Chajusong of the working masses in Japan, he said, they must overthrow the Nakasone government, mouthpiece of the interests of a handful of Japanese monopolies.

In the second part "Historic Development of Concept of the Chajusong" he emphasized that the Chuche idea founded by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, expounded in an all-round way the principle of establishing the Chajusong of mankind. The popular masses can establish Chajusong only when they discharge their responsibility and role as master of nature and society.

In the third part "For the Establishment of Chajusong in Japan" the author said that a struggle should be waged to establish Chajusong in Japanese society on the basis of the theory of Chajusong expounded by the Chuche idea.

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

PUBLICATION OF KULLOJA NO. 500 CELEBRATED

SK160430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 16 December (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Grand People's Study House on 15 December to mark the publication of KULLOJA NO. 500, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Kim Yong-Hak, editor-in-chief of KULLOJA, made a report at the meeting.

The brilliant history of KULLOJA which has always advanced, breathing with the party, has been a proud course in which it has defended the party and the leader politically, ideologically and theoretically and a glorious course along which it has developed and strengthened into the authoritative politico-theoretical organ of the Chuche-type revolutionary party and our party's powerful weapon of theoretical propaganda, he said.

Recalling that KULLOJA, the organ of the party Central Committee, proclaimed its founding to the world with the publication of its first issue carrying a classic work of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song on 25 October 1946, he said: The publication of its first issue was a direct inheritance of the glorious tradition of the revolutionary press which struck its roots in the flames of the rigorous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a brilliant fruition of the grand plan of the great leader.

This magazine, the reporter said, has energetically conducted the editing and publishing activities, always attaching greatest importance to its work to defend and guard and widely explain and propagandize the revolutionary idea of the great leader and our party's lines and policies, its embodiment.

Saying that the 1970s was a historic decade which marked a period of a new turn in the development of our party and the revolution, he stressed: KULLOJA has conducted the explanation and propaganda of the originality of our party's idea, theory and policy and their invincible vitality in conformity with the realistic demands of the developing revolution, regarding them as the core of its work.

The big successes made by KULLOJA, the organ of the party Central Committee, in propagandizing our party's theory are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader and our party.

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JAPANESE MEETINGS PROTEST SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA

SK101037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--Meetings for denouncing the fabrication of the "spying case of Koreans in Japan" by the Chon Tu-Hwan fascist clique and protecting the lives of political prisoners were held in Osaka and Tokyo.

A Kansai meeting for saving political prisoners in South Korea was held at the Nakanoshima Central Hall in Osaka Prefecture on 30 November under the sponsorship of the Kansai Executive Committee for the 60-day Movement to Defend the Lives and Human Rights of Political Prisoners in South Korea.

It was attended by members of the sponsor organisation and Japanese people of all strata, over 800 all told.

Lectures were given on the subjects "on the situation surrounding the political prisoners in South Korea" and "rescue of political prisoners and the Japanese Government" and solidarity speeches were made by members of relief organisations.

A declaration was adopted at the meeting.

In Tokyo delegates of the "Society of Families and Compatriots for Saving Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," the "National Council of Societies for Saving Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" and the Kansai Executive Committee for the 60-day Movement to Defend the Lives and Human Rights of the Political Prisoners in South Korea called at the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Justice of Japan on 2 December to demand a step for saving the human rights of political prisoners.

A meeting for summing up the 60-day Movement to Protect the Lives and Human Rights of the Political Prisoners in South Korea which was waged in all parts of Japan with Tokyo and Osaka as the centre was held at a hall in Tokyo on the evening of 3 December.

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JAPAN MEETINGS DEMAND FOREIGNERS LAW REVISION

SK100820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo 8 December (KPS-KCNA)--A citizens' meeting opposing the oppression of Koreans in Japan and demanding a radical amendment to the "Foreigners Registration Law" was held at the Lawyers Hall in Osaka on 29 November.

The meeting was organized at the call of former governor of Osaka Prefecture Ryoichi Kurota, the chairman of the Osaka Council for defending the human rights of Koreans in Japan, the chairman of the Osaka Prefectural [words indistinct] of the Japan-Korea Association, former chairman of the Japan Lawyers Federation Tokugoro Kitachiri, the chairman of the Osaka Teachers Union and 13 other prominent figures.

Reporters at the meeting noted that the Japanese authorities have pursued a discriminating policy towards the Koreans in Japan, regarding [word indistinct] problem of Koreans in Japan as a problem of public peace, on the basis of an unfriendly policy towards the DPRK. The Japanese authorities must take proper measures at an early date, considering the spirit of general international law whose basic idea is equality and the specific historical conditions of the Koreans in Japan, they stated.

A resolution demanding a fundamental revision of the "Foreign Registration Law" was adopted at the meeting.

A forum on the "Foreigns Registration Law" was sponsored by the Kyoto Council for Defending the Human Rights of Koreans in Japan [words indistinct] education and culture on 22 November.

The forum adopted an appeal calling for waging a vigorous struggle for the revision of the "Foreigners Registration Law" including the finger-print system, and lifting of the duty of permanently keeping and showing the "registration card."

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

SOLIDARITY YOUTH MEETINGS HELD IN JAPAN

SK100449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--Activities for solidarity with the Korean people were organized in Nagano, Kanagawa and Hyogo Prefectures, Japan.

A young people's meeting of Nagano Prefectural Japan-Korea Solidarity was held in Nagano Prefecture on 30 November in demand of a probe into the truth of the Rangoon bomb blast.

It adopted a resolution saying that "the real criminal of the Rangoon explosion is the Chon Tu-Hwan group," "we resolutely denounce the anti-communist, anti-DPRK propaganda of the United States, Japan and South Korea" and "we demand the further development of the movement for genuine Japan-Korea solidarity," etc.

A meeting of Kanagawa Prefectural residents demanding the publication of the truth of the Rangoon bomb explosion was held in Kannai on 28 November.

A resolution adopted at the meeting flailed the hostile attitude of the Japanese Government towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regards to the Rangoon bomb blast.

That day an evening of Japan-Korea friendship of Amagasaki, Hyogo Prefecture, was arranged in Hyogo Prefecture under the sponsorship of the Amagasaki City Officials Union.

Speaking there, the chairman of the union denounced the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets for conducting the anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign to shift the blame for the Rangoon bomb blast on to the DPRK.

A lecture was given there on the subject "The Current Situation Surrounding Korea."

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N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON CENTRAL HALL ATTACKED; PROBE DEMANDED

Chongnyon Demands Punishment of Raid Criminals

SK070517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo 6 December (KNS-KCNA)--The Chongnyon Centre accused terrorists who had attacked, firing revolvers, the Central Hall of Chongnyon to the Tokyo district prosecutors office on 3 December to be severely punished on charges of breaking into a building and damaging furniture.

Present as deputy lawyers at taking formalities of accusation were Kinju Morikawa, Shigeru Tokoi and Nobunori Nakata.

In view of the attempt of terrorists to murder a Chongnyon functionary, firing a revolver, and their criminal act, Chongnyon Centre considered that there must be a strong organisation and intrigue behind the incident and strongly demanded the Japanese authorities to thoroughly probe into the background of the incident and severely punish the criminals.

That day the Chongnyon Centre accused the defendants of attempted murder, carrying of fire weapons and dagger, violation of other regulations and the law on punishment of terrorists acts and repeatedly demanded the prosecution authorities to severely punish criminals.

Chongnyon Demands Japanese Probe into Raid

SK090422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo 7 December (KNS-KCNA)--A vice-chairman and other representatives of the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) went to the Osaka Prefectural Police Headquarters and the Higashi Yodogawa, Osaka Prefecture, police station on 29 November and strongly demanded them to thoroughly probe into the background of the revolver-firing raid on the Central Hall of Chongnyon and severely punish the criminals.

They pointed out that the attack on the Central Hall of Chongnyon was a very grave provocation encroaching upon the legal position and security of Chongnyon, a genuine defender of the rights and interests of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan, and repeatedly demanded the Japanese police authorities to take relevant steps against the recurrence of similar terrorist incidents.

Japanese Figures Denounce Raid on Chongnyon

SK090812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 9 December (KCNA)--Japanese figures issued talks denouncing the raid on the Central Hall of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Yuji Takahashi, honorary professor at Tokyo University said:

The incident showed that after the Rangoon explosion, the Japanese Government pursues a hostile policy, crying for "sanctions" against the DPRK.

The incident is an infringement upon human rights, threatening the life and freedom of Koreans in Japan and a challenge to the desire of the Japanese people for peace and democracy.

Susumu Ozaki, lawyer, said that the incident is a criminal act against Chongnyon and the Koreans in Japan and an offensive to the Japanese people fighting to strengthen friendship and solidarity between the Japanese and Korean peoples and defend the human rights of Koreans in Japan. He expressed the determination to further advance the movement to defend the national rights of the Koreans in Japan with the incident as an occasion.

Wataru Kinase, professor at Waseda University, said:

The incident is an unpardonable act unfriendly to the DPRK. The Japanese authorities must take a decisive step lest such raid should take place again.

Katsugo Kato, representative of the Tachigawa, Tokyo, tent village watching the "self-defence forces," said that behind the Rangoon explosion and the raid on the Chongnyon Central Hall lie the moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to freeze the division of Korea.

Anti-Chongnyon Incidents Continue in Japan

SK100443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo 8 December (KNS-KCNA)--Incidents against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) occurred one after another in Japan following the raid of Japanese rightist terrorists on the Chongnyon Central Hall on 18 November.

A Japanese policeman committed an unpardonable criminal espionage against Chongnyon in Hyogo Prefecture on 26 November.

When the Hyogo Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon was holding a Hyogo Prefectural meeting of Koreans in Japan denouncing the raid on the Chongnyon Central Hall at the Higashi Kobe Korean Primary and Middle School, Eto of the guard section of the Nata Police Station under the Hyogo Prefectural Police Headquarters enticed a vicious element of the "Rok Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") to make his way into the meeting hall to spy on the inside of Chongnyon and the process of the meeting.

This espionage act of the Japanese policeman is a grave attempt to violate the legal freedom of association and assembly and wreck the patriotic activities of Chongnyon and the Koreans in Japan.

On 30 November, Japanese rightist terrorists of the "Headquarters of the Tokai-juku General Federation" perpetrated an anti-Chongnyon, anti-DPRK campaign in front of the hall of the Aichi Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon.

The gangsters vilified the DPRK and Chongnyon on groundless charges through loudspeakers.

The Chongnyon functionaries demanded the Nishi police station to immediately stop the rash acts of the gangsters.

But, the authorities of the Nishi Police Station turned a deaf ear to the just demand of the Chongnyon functionaries and a plainclothes man on the spot remained indifferent to the rash acts.

Facts show that the reactionaries' anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon intrigues are becoming ever more serious in Japan.

Chongnyon Protests Anti-Chongnyon 'Intrigue'

SK120436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo 10 December (KNS-KCNA)--In connection with the unceasing intrigues against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), representatives of local headquarters of Chongnyon are intensifying their protest and request actions demanding the Japanese police authorities to stop them.

Recently a policeman of the NADA Police Station under the Hyogo Prefectural Police Headquarters conducted an espionage against the Hyogo Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon by instigating a vicious element of the "Rok Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"). In this connection representatives of the headquarters called at the prefectural police headquarters on 29 November and lodged with it a stern protest against the unwarrantable act of the police for undermining the lawful activities of Chongnyon.

The representatives strongly demanded the police authorities to apologize for the espionage against Chongnyon and severely punish the policeman, the criminal, and take an appropriate measure against the recurrence of a similar crime.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Aichi Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon staged a protest and request action against the Aichi Prefectural Police Headquarters and the Nishi Police Station under it on 1 December.

The representatives protested against the malicious anti-Chongnyon row raised by a Japanese rightist terrorist group on 30 November, the previous day, after swarming to the hall of the Aichi Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon and the untenable act of the Nishi Police Station which connived at this. They demanded that the police authorities strictly control the provocative acts of rightist gangs against Chongnyon.

KCNA Notes Japanese Assaults on Koreans in Japan

SK140415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo 12 December (KNS-KCNA)--Assaults of Japanese rightwing hooligans on Koreans in Japan are reported without cessation these days.

On 24 November a rightwing gangster cried "Koreans, get out of Japan!" following a third-year girl of the senior course of the Kanagawa Korean Middle and High School in Kawasaki City when she was going to school, and then beat her on the back of the head with a square stick, seriously wounding her.

On 6 December, in Tsurumi District, Yokohama City, a rightwing hooligan fell upon a school girl of the senior course of the Kanagawa Korean Middle and High School and stabbed her leg with a knife, seriously wounding her, when she was going home.

An unidentified rightwing gangster of Japan rang up the Kanagawa Korean Middle and High School for intimidation on the evening of 28 November and let out provocative words threatening that he "will attack a teacher."

These repeated violent acts were grave provocations timed to coincide with the anti-Chongnyon campaign of the rightwing reactionaries of Japan which has become more vicious after the Rangoon bomb blast.

In this connection, representatives of the Kanagawa Prefectural Headquarters of Chongnyon and the Kanagawa Korean Middle and High School on 8 December called at the Kanagawa Prefectural Office and the Tsurumi Police Station and denounced the violent acts of the rightwing gangsters as unpardonable criminal acts for wrecking the democratic national education of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan. They strongly demanded them to severely punish the criminals, thoroughly probe into the background of the incidents and take appropriate measures to prevent the recurrence of such assaults in the future.

The representatives of the Chongnyon Headquarters called a news conference at the Kanagawa Prefectural Office that day and give a detailed account of the course of the cases of violence and their background.

Japanese Group Protests Chongnyon Shooting

SK151016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 15 December (KCNA)--The Gumma Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party published a statement on 21 November denouncing the random revolver firing at the central headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The statement notes that Chongnyon is an overseas citizens organization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a lawful organization engaged in activities for friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples and with the peoples of all countries of the world.

It denounced the raid on the central headquarters of Chongnyon, such overseas citizens organization, as a hostile act against the Korean people.

The statement strongly demanded the Japanese Government to probe into the background of the incident, severely punish the criminals and take a strict measure to prevent the recurrence of such incident.

The Tikkyo University Teachers Union on 30 November sent requests for a probe into the random revolver firing at the Chongnyon central headquarters to the chief cabinet secretary and the chief of the metropolitan police of Japan.

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KOREANS IN UNITED STATES FORM UNIFICATION COUNCIL

SK120512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 12 December (KCNA)--Koreans in the eastern region of the United States including Washington formed the Consultative Council for Independent National Unification (Minjatong) on 13 November and published its inaugural declaration, according to the 1 December issue of URI NARA, an overseas Koreans' newspaper published in West Germany.

The declaration says that the compatriots in and around Washington formed the Consultative Council for Independent National Unification to realize the patriotic desire of the fellow countrymen earnestly demanding the democratisation of the South Korean society and unification of the country and were proclaiming it within and without.

It notes that the compatriots at home and abroad are waging a death-defying resistance against the outside forces occupying South Korea and military fascist clique and for a genuine independence of the nation and the revival of democracy.

Denouncing the South Korean puppet clique who are working without hesitation for a permanent split of the country and the nation, contending that anti-communism is the only "source of happiness," and so forth, the declaration says:

The absence of democracy in South Korea is a result of suppression by the anti-national comprador capitalists and warlords in league with the aggressive outside forces.

We firmly believe that the happiness of the nation does not lie in the fanatic anti-communist confrontation, but in the unity of the brothers in North and South.

The declaration further says:

The Consultative Council for Independent National Unification is a crystal of the democrats desirous of national independence and prosperity.

It is an integrated body of democrats who believe that the desire for unification can be realized only through the overthrow of military fascism and expulsion of outside forces.

It is also an integrated body of peace forces which insist on the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from South Korea and conversion of the surroundings of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone.

"Let all the compatriots who ardently desire freedom and happiness of humanity, democracy, sovereignty and independence of the nation and unity of the fellow countrymen of North and South firmly unite!" urges the declaration in conclusion.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

N. KOREAN REQUEST FOR EMBASSY IN BANGKOK DENIED

SK120229 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Bangkok, 12 December (YONHAP)--The Thai Government has rejected a North Korean request to set up a permanent embassy in Bangkok and will maintain this position indefinitely if the request is repeated in the future, the English daily BANGKOK POST reported Sunday.

According to the paper, authoritative sources said that the North Korean trade mission currently here will not be allowed to be increased in size. Moreover, if any member of the delegation leaves, no replacement will be permitted, these sources were quoted as saying.

If the North Korean ambassador who is assigned to Bangkok, but formerly resided in Rangoon, asks to stay here, his request will be denied, the paper also reported. He is expected to make such a request now that the Burmese Government has severed relations with Pyongyang, and North Korean diplomats have been expelled from Burma.

These decisions were taken in response to the 9 October bombing at the martyrs' mausoleum in Rangoon. Even before the bombing, the government had resisted North Korean efforts to establish a permanent embassy in Bangkok, the paper notes. Some officials reportedly expressed objections, citing North Korea's international reputation for subversion and terrorism. The supporters of North Korea's plan later changed their minds after the Rangoon incident, the English daily added.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

UPPER VOLTESE COUNTERPART

Kim Il-Song Greet's Upper Voltese Counterpart

SK101631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 5 December sent a message of greetings to Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic of Upper Volta, I extend warm felicitations to your excellency, the National Revolutionary Council Government and people of the Republic of Upper Volta, on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf.

The Korean people are very glad to note that today the Upper Voltese people have embarked upon the road of building a new society with fresh revolutionary zeal under the leadership of the National Revolutionary Council, headed by your excellency, and are achieving great successes in the efforts to build an independent national economy and national culture.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples cemented with your visit to our country will grow stronger and develop in various fields in the future, I heartily wish you and the Upper Voltese people great success in the work for the independent development of the country.

DPRK Papers Mark Upper Volta's National Day

SK110913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 11 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 25th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic of Upper Volta.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The establishment of a progressive new government in Upper Volta in August marked an important turning point in the history of the people of the country. The Upper Voltese revolution pioneered under the leadership of the National Revolutionary Council of Upper Volta headed by Chairman Thomas Sankara has brought freedom and dignity to the Upper Voltese people and opened them a road of building a new society free from exploitation and oppression.

Noting that imperialists and domestic reactionary forces in collusion with them, who do not like progressive measures for the building of a new society in Upper Volta, are framing a sinister plot for an armed attack, the article continues:

In this connection, the Upper Voltese Government and people are heightening vigilances and preparing against the aggressive manoeuvres of the enemy.

The independent and progressive policies pursued by the National Revolutionary Council and the government of Upper Volta enjoy approval and support of broad strata of the upper Voltese people and vigorously rouse them to the struggle for the building of a new life and for independence against imperialism.

Our people who value friendship with the Upper Voltese people heartily wish them great victory in their struggle to build a new Upper Volta, independent and prosperous.

CSO: 4100/033

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH BANGLADESH

SK091058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 9 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the tenth anniversary of the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Bangladesh.

Noting that the establishment of diplomatic relations marked an important occasion in deepening friendship between the two peoples, the author of the NODONG SINMUN article says:

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Bangladesh peoples are developing favourably.

Both Korea and Bangladesh are developing countries and member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement which have embarked upon the building of a new life, after freeing themselves from the colonial yoke of imperialism. Our two countries are closely linked with each other thanks to the commonness of their past position and aspiration today.

The development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples is conducive to promoting the building of a new life in Korea and Bangladesh and to accomplishing the common cause of the Asian people.

Today the Bangladesh people are registering big successes in their endeavours to implement the 18-point economic programme set forth by His Excellency Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of the Council of Ministers, and to build a new independent Bangladesh.

Bangladesh actively strives to develop friendly and cooperative relations with other countries, pursuing a non-aligned policy.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Bangladesh people greater success in their struggle to build a new life.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON stresses: Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in different fields, the Korean people wish the Bangladesh people big successes in their efforts to build a new prospering Bangladesh.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK PRESS MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH INDIA

SK101050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang 10 December (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and India.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

Over the last 10 years the peoples of the two countries have supported and cooperated closely with each other in the efforts for building a new society, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Contacts and visits have become brisk, understanding and sympathy deepened and cooperation and exchange strengthened in various fields between the two countries.

The meeting between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-Song and Her Excellency Indira Gandhi in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in May 1980 marked a significant occasion in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and India to a new, higher stage.

The Indian people highly praise the successes registered by our people in socialist construction and extend support to our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Korea and India, both Asian countries and member nations of the non-aligned movement, are struggling shoulder to shoulder against imperialism and for the building of a new independent and prosperous society and Asia.

During the last decade the Indian people have made a new advance in the building of a new life by their industrious labour.

India is a dignified member nation of the Non-Aligned Movement. As Chairman state of the Non-Aligned Movement, India plays an important role in the efforts to strengthen the movement and defend peace and security in the world.

Firmly maintaining the non-aligned policy, the Indian Government supports the struggle of the peoples for freedom and liberation and strives to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone against the imperialists' arms buildup in the ocean.

The Korean people extend firm support to and solidarity with the Indian people in their success in the building of a new life and their just cause.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

The Korean people warmly hail the successes of the Indian people in their endeavours for the independent development of the country and building of a new society and wish them greater success in the future.

Our people believe that the friendly relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in conformity with the principle of the Non-Aligned Movement and Mutual interests in the future.

CSO: 4100/033

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK RELEASES JAPANESE FISHING BOATS 20 DECEMBER

SK200320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] On 10 December, while on routine, Dudy, a naval patrol boat of the KPA, captured Japanese fishing boats which were engaged in a fishing operation by illegally intruding into the respective areas, of latitude 39 degrees, 13 minutes, 3 seconds north and longitude 132 degrees, 18 minutes, 3 seconds, east; and latitude 39 degrees, 17 minutes, north and longitude 132 degrees, 12 minutes, east--areas within the economic waters of the East Sea of our country.

According to the investigations conducted, the boats have been corroborated as the Kikumaru No 8, belonging to the Nagano Fishery Company, (? Tsuruoka) City, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan and the Kinkomaru No 8, belonging to the (Akutsu) Fishery Limited Company, (Nimura) City, Kanakawa Prefecture, Japan.

The crews of the boats recognized that they illegally intruded into the economic waters of our country and gravely infringed upon the sovereignty of the DPRK over the resources in the areas, and that they thus deserve due punishment. Though their offenses must be firmly dealt with in accordance with law, the concerned agency of the DPRK has decided to return the fishing boats and their crews, considering that the Japanese crews frankly confessed their offenses and earnestly asked for generous pardon.

The Kikumaru No 8, which had finished the administrative procedures for its departure, left at 1100 today and the Kinkumaru No 8 will leave as soon as it finishes the administrative procedures for its departure.

The Japanese side must take a necessary step so that Japanese crews will not repeat the fishing violations by illegally intruding into the economic waters of our country.

CSO: 4110/052

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATION-Pyongyang 24 November (KCNA)--A public health delegation of our country headed by Minister of Public Health Pak Myong-Pin left Pyongyang on 23 November by plane for a visit to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. It was seen off at the airport by Choe Tae-Pok, chairman of the Education Commission, Yi Chong-Yol, first vice-minister of Public Health, and Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravsek, Polish Ambassador Leon Tomaszewski and Charge d'Affaires and Interim of the Bulgarian Embassy Angel Kozovski in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 24 Nov 83 SK]

KING OF THAILAND GREETED--Pyongyang 5 December (KCNA)--The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 3 December to Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand, on the occasion of the National Day of Thailand. The message reads: I extend sincere congratulations to your majesty and your people on the occasion of the National Day of the Kingdom of Thailand. I wish good health and happiness to you and greater successes to you and your people in the work for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK050451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 4 Dec 83]

THAI PRIME MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang 5 December (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-Ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to army General Prem Tinsulanonda, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, on the occasion of the National Day of Thailand. The message wishes the Thai prime minister great success in his work for the prosperity of the country and expresses the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will favorably develop in the future. [Text] [SK050555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 4 Dec 83]

FINNISH PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang 5 December (KCNA)--The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 5 December to Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, on the 66th Anniversary of Independence of Finland. The message reads: I warmly congratulate your excellency, your government and people on the 66th anniversary of Independence of Finland. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you success in your work for the country's prosperity. [Text] [SK06200 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0013 GMT 6 Dec 83]

UPPER VOLTA COUNTERPART GREETED--Pyongyang 11 December (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Upper Voltese Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo on the 25th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic, a national day of the Upper Voltese people. The message wishes the Upper Voltese people and foreign minister greater success in their struggle and his responsible work to build an independent and prosperous, new society under the leadership of His Excellency Thomas Sankara and the National Revolutionary Council. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Upper Volta will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples. [Text] [SK110835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 11 Dec 83]

REPLY FROM GUINEA-BISSEAU LEADER--Pyongyang 12 December (KCNA)--The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Proclamation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. The reply message, dated 5 December reads: On behalf of the Guinea-Bissau people, the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, the government and on my own, I extend sincerest thanks to you and to the fraternal and heroic Korean people, party and government for your warm felicitations on the tenth anniversary of the independence of our country [words indistinct] considerations. [Text] [SK120417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 11 Dec 83]

REPLY RECEIVED FROM MAURITANIAN LEADER--Pyongyang 13 December (KCNA)--The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Mohamed Kuouna Ould Haidala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 23rd anniversary of the Independence of Mauritania. The reply message dated 6 December reads: I was deeply moved by your message of greetings on the 23rd anniversary of our National Day. Expressing heartfelt thanks to you on behalf of the Military Committee of National Salvation, the government and the people of Mauritania and on my own behalf, I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you good health and happiness and your government and people progress and prosperity. [Text] [SK120507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 12 Dec 83]

REPLY RECEIVED FROM AL-JUMAYYIL--Pyongyang 14 December (KCNA)--The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Amin al-Jamayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, in reply to his message of greetings to the latter on the 40th anniversary of the Independence of Lebanon. The reply message dated 7 December read: I was deeply moved by your message on the National Day of Lebanon and extend warm thanks to you for this. We will continue to make all efforts possible to force the foreign troops occupying Lebanon to withdraw and restore peace in our land and hope for support from the friendly governments. [Text] [SK140501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 Dec 83]

REPLY RECEIVED FROM GUINEAN LEADER--Pyongyang 15 December (KCNA)--The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-Song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean People's Revolutionary Republic, in reply to his message of greeting to the latter on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the victory of the Guinean people in repulsing the armed invasion on the colonialists. The message dated 9 December reads: We extend most wholehearted thanks to you for your fervent felicitations to us on the 22 November anniversary day. On behalf of the Guinean people and party of state and on our own behalf we extend most excellent wishes to you, hoping you happiness and your friendly people prosperity. Expressing our firm militant solidarity with your people in their courageous struggle against all the reactionary forces and our full support to the cause of Korean reunification, we evince on this happy occasion our firm belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our peoples will continue to grow stronger and develop. Please accept assurances of my highest considerations. [Text] [SK150453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 15 Dec 83]

LETTER TO PORTUGUESE CP CONGRESS--Pyongyang 15 December (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the workers party of Korea on 14 December sent a congratulatory letter to the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal. The letter reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly hails the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Portugal and, through it, extends friendly greetings to your entire party members and the Portuguese people. We are convinced that your party congress will make great contribution to your party's activities for realizing the country's democratic development and socialism by achieving the unity of all democratic forces. We take this opportunity of expressing firm solidarity with the members of the Communist Party of Portugal in their just struggle for world peace and security and the national independence and social progress of the country. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples will continue to develop and strengthen in the future, we sincerely wish your party congress big success in its work. [Text] [SK150458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 15 Dec 83]

CSO; 4100/033

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PRC HITS U.S. ATTEMPT TO CREATE TWO CHINAS

SK110847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing 10 December (KCNA)--The third meeting of the sixth standing committee of the National People's Congress of China which closed at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 8 December adopted a resolution on the report on the diplomatic work and a resolution denouncing the U.S. Congress for attempting to create "two Chinas," according to a XINHUA report.

Recalling that the U.S. Congress adopted a "resolution" on "the future of Taiwan" and an amendment to the appropriation bill concerning the Asian Development Bank, XINHUA said that the resolution adopted at the third meeting of the sixth standing committee of the National People's Congress condemned it.

XINHUA further said: Taiwan is an inseparable part of China's inviolable territory. The question of settling the Taiwan issue for the reunification of the motherland is China's internal affairs. No country has the right to interfere with it.

Repeated attempts of the U.S. Congress to create "two Chinas" are a hegemonist act crudely interfering in the internal affairs of China, trampling underfoot the rules of international relations and gravely hurting the Sino-U.S. relations.

The meeting fully approved the stand taken by the Chinese Government towards the U.S. Government with regard to the incident, added XINHUA.

CSO: 4100/033

BRIEFS

AIR RAIDS IN LEBANON DENOUNCED--Beijing 7 December (KCNA)--A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry at a press conference on 5 December denounced the U.S. and Israeli air raids on Syrian and Palestinian positions in Lebanon, according to a XINHUA report. He said that U.S. and Israeli air raids on Syrian and Palestinian positions in the past few days have further intensified the tense situation in the Middle East. China strongly denounces these raids, he stated. [Text] [SK080824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 8 Dec 83]

'TWO CHINAS' MOVE DENOUNCED--Pyongyang 8 December (KCNA)--A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry on 6 December gave answers to questions put by a XINHUA correspondent on the intensified moves of [the] U.S. Congress these days to create "two Chinas," according to a XINHUA report. He denounced the "resolution" and "bill" for the creation of "two Chinas" adopted recently at [the] U.S. Congress as a crude interference in China's internal affairs and an open attempt to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." Referring to the Chinese Government's attitude regarding the development of Sino-U.S. relations under the present conditions, he said that the crux of the Sino-U.S. relations is the question of Taiwan and stated that any words or deeds that constitute interference in China's internal affairs or amount to creation of "two Chinas" will meet with China's firm opposition. [Text] [SK081022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 8 Dec 83]

U.S. ACTION IN LEBANON--Moscow 7 December (KCNA)--The TASS news agency of the Soviet Union published a statement in denunciation of the United States' new barbarous act of aggression in Lebanon. The statement says: This new act of aggression by the United States constitutes an act of defiance vis-a-vis the United Nations organisation, and a gross violation of the decisions of the UN Security Council aimed at restoring Lebanon's sovereignty and safeguarding its independence and territorial integrity. It expresses solidarity with the peoples of Lebanon, Syria, and other Arab countries defending their independence and resisting the U.S.-Israeli attempts to foist shackling conditions of a Middle East settlement on them by force. [Text] [SK081540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 8 Dec 83]